

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1928—VOL. XX, NO. 224

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## VITAL REACTION IS BELIEVED DUE ON BUREAUCRACY

If Not Then Dual System  
of Government Is Failure,  
Says F. J. Garrett

PEOPLE, SAYS HOUSE  
LEADER, MUST CHOOSE

Affairs Institute Impressed by  
Federal Economist With  
Need of Saving Timber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A half  
must be called on the growing tend-  
ency toward centralization and bu-  
reaucracy in the conduct of national  
affairs if the fundamental American  
theory of local control over local af-  
fairs is to be maintained, members of  
the Institute of Public Affairs here  
were told by Flinix J. Garrett (D.),  
Representative from Tennessee and  
minority floor leader of the House,  
in an address on "Governmental  
Fundamentals."

Several developments in American  
life have had an "inevitable tend-  
ency to dwarf the importance of local  
control by the states, according to  
Mr. Garrett.

"Evidences are not lacking, how-  
ever, of a reaction along these lines,"  
he said. "It is quite sure that unless  
we do have a reaction and that soon,  
the minds of our statesmen must  
squarely face the fact that our unique  
experimental dual system of sov-  
ereign powers has failed. Personally,  
I do not think we should permit it  
to fail. I am unable to divest myself  
of the belief that the system holds  
out the finest, fairest hope of indi-  
vidual liberty devised. It does pro-  
vide the mechanism through which  
mankind can govern itself if it  
chooses so to do."

### What Encourages Bureaucracy

Among the influences encouraging  
an undue growth of the federal pow-  
ers Mr. Garrett named willingness  
of the taxpayers to benefit from  
the appropriating authority of Congress  
through direct government financing  
of the fifty-fifth plan; the influx of  
foreign-born peoples who do not  
understand the dual system on which  
the American Government was  
founded; and the prevailing federal  
influence on comparatively new sec-  
tions of the country.

In an informal discussion of politi-  
cal conditions in Tennessee, generally  
considered one of the doubtful  
border states, Mr. Garrett said that  
prohibition sentiment is strong in his  
state, but that the people regard  
prohibition as a closed issue, both  
as to national and state campaigns,  
and will not be influenced by the  
views of the two candidates on this  
subject.

He deplored the fact that political  
corruption as it featured in the oil  
case is not being emphasized in the  
campaign.

The religious issue was injected  
into a forum discussion on "Commer-  
cialization of the Press" when Albert  
C. Dieffenbach, editor of the  
Christian Register of Boston, de-  
clared that the religious affiliations  
of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New  
York, have been ignored by the press  
as a factor in the campaign, but are  
nevertheless being thoughtfully con-  
sidered by many voters.

The religious beliefs of a candidate  
for the Presidency are as important  
as his views on tariff, he contended,  
when the church to which he belongs  
makes the union of church and state,  
and the subordination of state to  
church, a fundamental dogma, to  
which all its members are supposed  
to subscribe.

Several speakers protested the in-  
jection of the religious issue into a  
political campaign.

That the so-called "commercializa-  
tion" of the press represented by its  
dependence upon advertising and its  
increasingly intricate business orga-  
nizations is not necessarily a menace  
to the public service, was the con-  
sensus among speakers at the public  
forum discussion on the press.

### Need for Conserving Forests

The problem of developing new  
forest lands and protecting present  
timber areas to meet the approaching  
timber shortage is one of the  
most acute which now faces the  
Federal Government in its agri-  
cultural program, it was declared at  
the round-table on "The Agricultural  
Problem" by Lewis C. Gray, head of  
the division of land economics of the  
United States Bureau of Agricultural  
Economics. While there are  
sufficient undeveloped crop lands to  
meet all possible future needs of the  
American population, the decrease in  
timber lands and the lack of a long-  
time policy in this line threatens the  
Nation with an acute shortage in  
four or five decades.

"Our present rate of timber use is  
sweeping timber away four times as  
rapidly as it can be grown," declared  
Mr. Gray. "We could grow a third of  
our present rate per capita consumption  
at present in lands than we have  
in timber. This would permit a per  
capita consumption three times that  
of Germany and France, and six  
times that of England."

The only possible way to avoid an  
acute shortage within 50 years, acc-  
cording to Mr. Gray, is to adopt a

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1928  
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
Sporting News—Page 14  
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13  
FEATURES  
Radio ..... 4  
Educational ..... 6-7  
Household Arts ..... 8  
Fire Fighting ..... 8  
Theater ..... 9  
"Very Present Help" ..... 9  
Among the Railroads ..... 13  
Daily Features ..... 17  
Editorials ..... 18

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Two ex-  
peditions to southern Peru, headed  
by Dr. Tello, director of the Inca  
Museum, have uncovered cities built  
in three layers, the first Inca in  
origin, the second known now sim-  
ply as "secondary," and the lowest  
layer archaic.

The expeditions returned with a  
great wealth of embroidered tap-  
estries and beautifully decorated por-  
tery. One piece of a llama design  
showed five toes on the forefeet, in-  
stead of the present split hoof.  
Llama skeletons showing the same  
characteristic were also discovered.

## KELLOGG SIGNS THREE TREATIES ON ARBITRATION

United States and Austria,  
Czechoslovakia and Poland  
Agree on Pacts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Three pacts with  
foreign countries were signed by  
Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State,  
on the day before he left Wash-  
ington for Paris to sign a paper from  
which much is hoped as a deterrent  
of war among the nations.

The badge was established in  
1911. Last year 5003 Boy Scouts  
qualified and were awarded this  
insignia.

In order to win this distinction,  
a Boy Scout must prove his  
knowledge of motorcar maintenance and  
operation.

## EGYPT TO SIGN TREATY WITH UNITED STATES

Document on Lines of  
Franco-American Pact  
Britain Has Interests

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Signature to the arbitration  
treaty on the usual lines be-  
tween the United States and Egypt  
will be welcomed by Whitehall, a  
representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor understands. While  
the three countries were  
represented by its Minister to the  
United States.

### Separate Treaties

The statement issued by the State  
Department regarding the signing  
follows:

"Separate treaties of arbitration  
and conciliation were signed at the  
Department of State at 11 a. m.  
today (Thursday) between the govern-  
ments of the United States and  
Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland."

"The treaties were signed by the  
Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg,  
for the United States, and the Austrian  
Minister, Edgar L. G. Prochnik,  
for Austria; the Czechoslovakian  
Minister, Zdenek Fierlinger, for  
Czechoslovakia, and the Polish  
Minister, Jan Ciechanowski, for Poland.

"The arbitration treaty is identical  
in effect with the provisions of the  
treaty signed between the United States and France, Italy,  
Germany, Denmark and Finland. The  
conciliation treaty is identical in  
effect with the provisions of the so-  
called 'Bryan treaties' to which the  
United States is a party."

### Must Be Ratified

The treaties cannot be made public  
officially, until ratified by the Senate.

However, the text of the treaty  
with France, which is identical, has  
been made public by the State De-  
partment. It provides for a treaty of  
arbitration of enlarged scope, the  
signatories stating that, in their  
desire to reaffirm the policy of sub-  
jecting to impartial decision all  
justly controversial cases, they con-  
demn war as a national policy and  
seek to hasten the time when the  
perfection of international arrangements  
for the peaceful settlement of  
international disputes shall have  
eliminated forever the possibility of  
war among any of the powers of the  
world."

A draft for an arbitration treaty  
with Egypt has been presented by  
Secretary Kellogg to the attaché of  
the Egyptian Legation.

## College Girls to Play Roles in Nation's Political Drama

### Aiding Hoover Campaign



BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUCHAREST—Although it is de-  
clared that the strictest secrecy has  
been maintained at Sofia concerning  
the diplomatic notes emanating from  
the British Foreign Office and the  
Quai d'Orsay which form the basis  
of the joint intervention at Sofia by  
the British and French ministers, it  
is reported here that the Anglo-  
French notes demanded the suppression  
and dissolution of the strong  
Macedonian organizations in Bul-  
garia as a menace to the peace of the  
Balkans, and the arrest of the  
woman of the Macedonian bands.

The British note, it is said, con-  
tained the alternative that Bulgaria  
should comply with requests or lose  
British support in her efforts to obtain  
a foreign loan. This phase of the  
note, it is said, is created a sensation at  
Sofia, since it is considered a co-  
ercive attempt against Bulgaria's  
sovereignty.

Bucharest reports predict only the  
slightest chance of the success of  
the Anglo-French intervention, be-  
cause energetic procedure on the  
part of the Sofia Government would  
probably meet with armed resistance  
by the Macedonian organizations and  
engender civil war in Bulgaria.

## ANGLO-FRENCH NOTE TO BULGARIA SAID TO BE IN STRONG TERMS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Although it is de-  
clared that the strictest secrecy has  
been maintained at Sofia concerning  
the diplomatic notes emanating from  
the British Foreign Office and the  
Quai d'Orsay which form the basis  
of the joint intervention at Sofia by  
the British and French ministers, it  
is reported here that the Anglo-  
French notes demanded the suppression  
and dissolution of the strong  
Macedonian organizations in Bul-  
garia as a menace to the peace of the  
Balkans, and the arrest of the  
woman of the Macedonian bands.

The British note, it is said, con-  
tained the alternative that Bulgaria  
should comply with requests or lose  
British support in her efforts to obtain  
a foreign loan. This phase of the  
note, it is said, is created a sensation at  
Sofia, since it is considered a co-  
ercive attempt against Bulgaria's  
sovereignty.

Bucharest reports predict only the  
slightest chance of the success of  
the Anglo-French intervention, be-  
cause energetic procedure on the  
part of the Sofia Government would  
probably meet with armed resistance  
by the Macedonian organizations and  
engender civil war in Bulgaria.

## Is This Canada's Century?

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS the Nineteenth Century  
might be said to belong  
to the United States because of  
its achievements, so the Twentieth  
Century is claimed for its  
neighbor to the North. Its un-  
usual industrial growth will be  
summarized

Tomorrow

on the Editorial Page

## Roadside Campus Which Moves Daily in 5400-Mile Pursuit of Learning



Wherever Their Tents Are Pitched. Thirty-seven Colleges and Universities Are Represented in the Party, Conducted by Dr. William M. Goldsmith for Southwestern College, Winfield.

## NEW COLORED MOTION PICTURE PROCESS SHOWN

Inventor Demonstrates His  
Method Evolved After  
Eight Years' Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—A new colored  
motion picture process, using ordinary  
commercial film, has just been  
demonstrated here by its inventor,  
Frederick T. O'Grady, a mechanical  
engineer, who has been working for  
eight years on his invention.

The process utilizes a multicolored  
disc, which revolves between the lens  
of the camera and the film in place  
of the ordinary shutter. The film is  
moved somewhat faster than in taking  
ordinary black and white pictures.  
Light transmitted through the  
different colors on the disc is recorded  
on alternate parts of the motion picture film. In projection  
a similar disc is used and successive  
pictures in color are thrown on the  
screen so rapidly that the eye views  
them as if the colors were superimposed.

Extra "prints" from one of the  
films may be made in any number in  
the same way that black and white  
films are now printed, Mr. O'Grady  
said. In the demonstration, a wide  
range of colored objects were shown,  
the accuracy of reproduction, accord-  
ing to the inventor, resulting from the  
use of the six visual colors instead  
of the three primary colors used in  
most color photography processes  
at present.

Students to Visit Beach

The present tour is one day ahead  
of its schedule, it was stated, and  
the day will be spent in studying  
ocean life along the Maine coast.

Although making an especial study  
of history, sociology and biology, a  
trip with the rolling college might  
well be called a "liberal education."

Often by pre-arrangement, a special-  
ist in the prime problem confronting  
the section being visited is obtained  
to give the party a lecture.

As was the case in Memphis, where a  
lawyer came to speak for half an  
hour and stayed for an hour and a  
half answering questions, these ad-  
dressers are more than formal affairs.

College Visits Historic Sites

The college camps out, and after  
a class in the morning at the camp  
site, or by the roadside, historic and  
scenic spots are visited. The significance  
of a spot is explained while the  
college literally stands upon it.

Often lectures are given in the mu-  
seums visited, with the exhibits used  
for demonstration.

"That's one of the best ways I  
know to teach—explain it on the spot,"  
said Dr. William M. Goldsmith, originator and director of the omnibus  
college.

As the college lunched at the Com-  
monwealth Avenue camp-site, on  
hills outside Boston, there was a  
good-natured banter mixed with the  
dignity that suggested a happy co-  
operation of students and the tour  
professors.

Students Pay \$188 Each

In explaining the machinery of  
the college on wheels, Dr. Goldsmith  
said: "Each student is charged a flat  
rate of \$188. We make this cover  
tuition, instruction costs, guide fees  
and meals for 49 days—and good

meals, too. Our idea is to make each  
trip 'break even' financially."

"The membership of Southwestern  
college on wheels is not confined to  
itself. On the present trip there  
are representatives of 37 col-  
leges and universities. Their college  
credits for the seven weeks' course  
are transferred to their own schools.

Classes by the side of roads, or on  
the bank of purling country brooks  
still hold interest for the 97 teachers  
and students of this college on  
wheels. The four big buses and the  
accompanying big cafeteria, have  
likewise become a familiar sight at  
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kan.,  
where the plan originated and has  
become a part of the summer course  
for the past six years.

Although making an especial study  
of history, sociology and biology, a  
trip with the rolling college might  
well be called a "liberal education."

Often by pre-arrangement, a special-  
ist in the prime problem confronting  
the section being visited is obtained  
to give the party a lecture.

"The present tour is one day ahead  
of its schedule, it was stated, and  
the day will be spent in studying  
ocean life along the Maine coast.

"Occasionally we have troubles  
now, but on the whole I must say  
that the public is a great deal better  
off and our business is better, as  
far as collections are concerned."

Charles Turgrimson, called the  
"dean of Chicago leaders" by his  
colleagues here, in contrasting con-  
ditions of the present with those  
before prohibition, said:

"We find a very much improved  
class of borrowers, with a greater  
ability to pay. There is not a question  
but that our conditions have  
improved. The business has been  
cleaned up."

Similar testimony was made by R.  
Jobst, manager of a lending firm  
here which has 4000 loans outstanding.

"Any business man, whatever  
his personal views on prohibition,  
must admit that collections are much  
better now than they were in the  
days when saloons were open," said  
Mr. Jobst.

"We have a very good class of  
borrowers now," he added. "You can  
watch them come up to our windows.

"Not one in 500 shows signs of drink-  
ing in his face or manner."

"I have reason to know conditions  
in this business before prohibition  
because when I started 13 years ago

## BEIRUT CRISIS OVER CABINET HAS PASSED

Following Henri Ponsot's Action, Constituent Assembly Is Dissolved.

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
JERUSALEM.—The political clouds in the middle and eastern horizon have lifted somewhat in the last 48 hours. The differences between the French mandatory and the Lebanese Republic are practically composed with the formation of a new Cabinet of five members. Beirut's ministerial crisis is thus ended after three days of uninterrupted negotiations over the Minister of the Interior and the size of the Cabinet. The situation in Damascus was clarified with the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly.

Henri Ponsot's suspension order did not provoke an extremist outbreak. A shopkeeper's one-day strike in Damascus was not marked by violence, although they were 60 arrests.

Nationalists are discussing the advisability of a deputation to negotiate with the French Government regarding the four principal controversial points which the Nationalists inserted in the draft Constitution and which Mr. Ponsot rejected. These are:

1. A united Syria, meaning the restoration of those parts of the country annexed by the French for the Lebanese Republic.  
2. Direct foreign representation

### EVENTS TONIGHT

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Gladiolus Exhibition, under the auspices of the New England Gladiolus Society and the trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, from 3 until 9, through Sunday.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Rowes Wharf, 7 p.m. for Picnic. Three hours, said with three to four miles walk on arrival. Bring luncheon to be eaten on return boat.

#### Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, open daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Contemporaries, with artist's reception, Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15.

Fox's Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 3 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Guided tour of sculpture by Joseph Coletti '23 through the summer. French silver wine tasters, cup of the seventeenth century, with original box, lent by Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot, Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum.

Water colors by Frank W. Benson, lent by Mrs. Frank W. Benson, through Aug. 18. Southern New England: Rain tonight and possibly Saturday morning; not expected to be in temperature; moderate south to fresh south winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight or Saturday; slightly cooler Saturday; moderate south winds.

Official Temperatures (a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian): Albany, 50; Memphis, 72; Atlantic City, 68; Montreal, 66; Boston, 70; Nantucket, 78; Buffalo, 68; New Orleans, 70; Newark, 72; New York, 70; Charleston, 78; Philadelphia, 64; Chicago, 74; Pittsburgh, 68; Des Moines, 70; Portland, Ore., 66; Eastport, 54; San Francisco, 50; Galveston, 52; St. Louis, 74; Hatteras, 74; St. Paul, 62; Jacksonville, 78; Tampa, 76; Kansas City, 70; Washington, 68; Los Angeles, 50.

High Tides at Boston, Friday, 1:27 a.m.; Saturday, 1:43 p.m. Light all vehicles at 8:14 p.m.

#### MAINE ROAD TO CUT SERVICE

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—The Androscoggin & Kennebec Street Railway Company has announced that service on its Winthrop branch will be discontinued Aug. 24. The branch runs from this city to Winthrop and is 16 miles long.

#### VERMONT UNIONS ELECT

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Robert J. Stewart of Brattleboro was elected president of the Vermont Federation of Labor at the final session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the body here. Charles F. McElroy of Hydeville was elected vice-president and S. L. Huffmire of Rutland financial secretary.

#### RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY  
DIXIE KITCHEN  
CAFETERIA  
LUNCHEON  
DINNER  
Southern Cooking

Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.  
Now at 1 East 48 St.  
Closed Sunday

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.  
Lobster, Steak and Chicken Dinners  
Also à la Carte Service  
FERNALD'S AUTO INN  
On the Shore Route from Boston to  
Portland at the Parker River Bridge  
Tel. Newburyport 1044-M

PORLTAND, ME.  
MISS BOWMAN, Manager  
Cumberland Tea Room  
Arcade Balcony, Chapman Building  
Portland, Me.

RESTAURANTS  
ADRIAN, MICH.  
ADRIAN, MICHIGAN  
Gussenbauer's Cafeteria  
Open Week Days  
11:00 to 1:30  
5:00 to 7:00

#### DEALER

A Great Show Place of Denver  
THE HOFF-SCHROEDER CAFETERIA  
Delicious summer dishes. We serve the choicest, freshest foods daily, prepared by 1,000 seats, cool, airy, comfortable, by special air. Good entertainment.

#### 16TH AND WELTON—3 ENTRANCES

HISTORICAL MUSEUM  
OPENED IN VERMONT  
BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association has opened the new historical museum built and presented to the association by Edward R. Everett of Old Bennington. Exercises consisted of an address by John Sparro, and music by the American Legion fife and drum corps.

The museum was formerly the First Church, built in Bennington by St. Francis de Sales Parish in 1854, and was purchased seven years ago from the church authorities.

## Motor Insurance Rates Announced Due for 1929 Rise

### Some Parts of Massachusetts to Pay More Because of Unusual Losses

Costs of automobile liability insurance under the Massachusetts compulsory security law probably will be higher in some parts of the state in 1929 than they have been during the first two years of the operation of the law. Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, indicated at the beginning of the hearing open to all persons interested before the final determination of the rate schedule for the coming year.

The commissioner explained that he plans to separate further the three rate territories into which he first divided the State, and contemplated fixing new rates for the large city districts where claim ratios have been high. This is the first time data have been available on a full year's experience under the law.

The companies earned premiums totaling \$16,806,377 between Jan. 1, 1927, and March 31, 1928, and paid claims totaling \$13,748,339. Mr. Monk said. This left a margin of approximately 21 percent of the companies' revenue to pay for administration, selling, and other expenses and to yield a profit.

"On the whole, the companies have not made money out of the compulsory insurance business," said the commissioner. "In gross, the rates were not sufficient to pay for the losses, and give a profit to the companies."

"Indications are," he continued, "that the rates for 1929 for private passenger cars will increase considerably in some territories; will increase less in some others, but certain classes in certain territories will decrease." There will be decreases in rates for trucks, commercial vehicles and taxicabs, he said.

In the set-up of new rate territories, the commissioner proposes to designate Boston, Revere, Chelsea, Somerville, Cambridge, Everett and Winthrop as Territory 1-A, and the rest of the present Territory 1, including other sub-territories, will be Territory 1-B. A similar division is proposed in Territory 2, including the larger cities outside Boston. In rural sections the rates on class "W" cars, light or four-cylinder machines, will be reduced, he announced.

"In our opinion, a scientific study of the so-called 'coal freight structure' will show that there may be a few places where freight rates should be advanced, but in the main the rates on anthracite should be reduced, not only in the interests of the industry and of the railroads desiring to retain their tonnage and gross income but in the interest of the consumer."

Leather Industry to Set Standards

### Court Denies Petition for Preliminary Injunction For- bidding Trespassing

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Natives and visitors to Narragansett Pier still may promenade the ocean walk at the famous resort.

After learning that the walk between Tuckers Dock and Scarborough Beach has been used by the public for 70 years, Judge Herbert L. Carpenter, in Superior Court, refused to grant the petition for a temporary injunction in a suit filed by Mrs. Ferra Zorn Moren of Louisville, Ky., a summer resident and owner of property fronting on the Narragansett shore, seeking to enjoin Emily M. Gibson and Candace Stone, Syracuse, N. Y., both summer residents on the Hazard property at the Pier, from trespassing on her property.

Work of developing standardized grades for hides and skins has been undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Detailed investigations throughout the United States are planned to determine four things, extreme variations in all essential characteristics; practical methods of measuring these variations; suitable grade factors for the various kinds and classes of hides and skins, and to formulate permissible grade standards for these commodities.

With fixed standards understood and accepted by all branches of the industry, much confusion and loss would be eliminated. With both parties to transaction agreeing in advance to accept the official grade standards, many controversies now common in the industry would be avoided, much as commercial arbitration has removed thousands of business disputes from the dockets of the courts, advocates assert.

I am going to leave the situation just as it is," declared Judge Carpenter. "If the walk has been used by the public before, I am not going to close it to the public now on this preliminary hearing."

The question will have to be threshed out when the case is heard on its merits and final hearing in September, the court said.

Comments for Mrs. Moren urged the court to consider that the path as originally laid out had been changed and that the public is now walking on Mrs. Moren's lawn, which had been established at great expense.

With fixed standards understood and accepted by all branches of the industry, much confusion and loss would be eliminated. With both parties to transaction agreeing in advance to accept the official grade standards, many controversies now common in the industry would be avoided, much as commercial arbitration has removed thousands of business disputes from the dockets of the courts, advocates assert.

With fixed standards understood and accepted by all branches of the industry, much confusion and loss would be eliminated. With both parties to transaction agreeing in advance to accept the official grade standards, many controversies now common in the industry would be avoided, much as commercial arbitration has removed thousands of business disputes from the dockets of the courts, advocates assert.

The museum was formerly the First Church, built in Bennington by St. Francis de Sales Parish in 1854, and was purchased seven years ago from the church authorities.

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association has opened the new historical museum built and presented to the association by Edward R. Everett of Old Bennington. Exercises consisted of an address by John Sparro, and music by the American Legion fife and drum corps.

The museum was formerly the First Church, built in Bennington by St. Francis de Sales Parish in 1854, and was purchased seven years ago from the church authorities.

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

held at BENNINGTON

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—A sheep dog tournament, said to be the first to be held in the United States, was

## PANAMA CANAL AMPLE TO 1970, ENGINEER SAYS

Naval Officer Says Capacity  
Can Be Enlarged—Policy  
in Caribbean Debated

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—The Pan-American crossroads need no additional water highway for 40 to 60 years, declared Capt. R. E. Bakenhus, civil engineer's corps, United States Navy, discussing the possibility of a new Nicaraguan canal before the Institute of Politics.

The prospect of hanging a "detour sign" on the Panama Canal because of crowded traffic is not yet in sight, even though three bills have already been introduced in Congress on the subject. This statement was made in a discussion of geographical and political conditions about the Panama Canal in the conference under Prof. Harry T. Collings, University of Pennsylvania.

Captain Bakenhus is connected with the third naval district headquarters in New York City and is familiar with Isthmian canal conditions. A study of the increasing traffic leads him to believe that the capacity of the present canal can be doubled or tripled when the need arises, which may be soon. Traffic through the canal has grown rapidly, he said, and under normal expansion it is probable that at some time between the years 1970 and 1980 the great world highway will be choked with ships, with the need of a new Nicaraguan canal. At that time the American treaty for rights to build a canal through Nicaragua will doubtless be put into effect, he said. It will probably take 15 years to build a new canal through Nicaragua, Captain Bakenhus estimated.

**Canal Capacity Can Be Large**

The Panama Canal is operated only from 7 o'clock in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon, or about one-third of a day, although it has lighting facilities and might be used 24 hours a day, provided the water requirements were met, Captain Bakenhus said. Answering a question, he said that the limiting factor is the amount of water in Gatun Lake, which supplies the canal locks by gravity. By replacing the present hydroelectric plant with a steam plant, by completing the great new reservoir now building and by adding a third "flight" of locks, the present capacity of the canal can be increased to handle from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons of shipping. For the year ending June, 1928, the canal's traffic was 29,000,000 tons, or a rate of 18 vessels a day. This compares with only 3,800,000 tons in 1915 and 8,500,000 tons in 1920. At the present rate of increase, traffic is likely to reach capacity of the enlarged canal in perhaps 50 years, the speaker said.

**Nicaraguan Canal Discussed**

"The building of a Nicaraguan canal is not an immediate problem," Captain Bakenhus concluded. "The Nicaraguan canal would cost a billion dollars to construct, compared with about \$400,000,000 for the Panama Canal, which included \$100,000,000 for Panama fortifications. This would mean interest charges for the Nation of \$60,000,000 a year."

Answering another question, Captain Bakenhus said that the Panama Canal is paying for itself and should amortize itself in the next 50 years.

A debate occurred over the ethics of the action of President Roosevelt in "taking" the canal. Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss, former lecturer for the New York Board of Education, said that American policy in the Caribbean has meant advantage to the peoples there, while Dr. Roland L. Kramer, University of Pennsylvania, said it had made Americans unpopular and that unselfish motives of great foundations in the area did not justify interested action by the Government. Other speakers pointed out that the Panama Canal virtually doubled the size of the United States war fleet, and made it unnecessary to build more battleships, the construction of which would have precipitated a rivalry with England, and possibly an international armament race.

**German Discusses New Republic**

Otto Hoetzsch, member of the German Reichstag and professor at the University of Berlin, discussing the form of the new German Government at an institute lecture expressed the hope that it will evolve in the direction of a stronger executive like that of the United States. Dr. Hoetzsch feels the President of the Reich should be granted greater powers in appointments of ministers, and larger independence of action. Germany is a federal government, like the United States, he pointed out; however, the relations of federal Germany to the component states are not clear. Bismarck had the same problem in his time, and the middle of Bismarck did not solve more of an enigma than ever in the time of the Republic. Dr. Hoetzsch said Germany is a barrier between Bolshevism and the rest of Europe. He referred to America's ability to get along for 150 years with only 19 amendments to its Constitution, and remarked that he had no hope for a similar record in the new German Government.

Controversies arising over the rights, duties and protections of citizens abroad often are delicate and have resulted in action ranging from diplomatic representations to armed intervention. Professor Borchard said. Inasmuch as these claims are generally strictly legal, he said, it is to the interest of all three parties to the dispute, namely, the citizen, the home country and the defendant country, to take them out of politics. This could be done, Professor Borchard said, by providing an international court to handle them. The citizen should be privileged to conduct the suit against the foreign government in the international court, he added.

The proposals for the new court

arose in the general conference on "protection of citizens abroad," as it affects international law, according to Professor Borchard. The leader discussed the power of a President to order troops into foreign countries, without the consent of Congress. The President can justify such acts, he explained, on the ground that he is protecting American citizens abroad. There is a division of opinion as to whether these acts, which are practically warfare, do or do not require congressional approval. When the invaded country is too weak to resist, the President is said to hold that they do not constitute acts of war; and he justifies them as incident to his power to conduct foreign relations.

Professor Borchard said that the Latin Americans' desire to keep the foreigner to the local courts has caused the adoption of a clause in constitutions, statutes and contracts, by which the alien consents to consider himself a subject of the country in which he resides temporarily, and to waive the right to protection from home. The speaker said that the question in practice is, whether the citizen is really able to waive the right of interposition of his country.

**Civil Service Reforms Foreseen**

Graham Wallas, English political

philosopher, explained the workings of the British civil service and said that the hopes for a more efficient future state must be based on the foundations of a sound civil service system. He believes that there will be a growth in the intellectual intensity in the United States which will lead to the adoption more completely of the theory of the civil service in government. He mentioned the United States Bureau of Standards as one department in which basic ideas of the civil service are most closely approached. These fundamentals were enunciated by Jeremiah Bentham in 1833 and consist of open competition, as distinguished from patronage, and the separation of routine from executive work.

Mr. Carroll Sparrow, University of

Virginia, pointed out that the American Civil Service has been handicapped by the refusal of Congress to authorize salaries for high government offices commensurate with their importance.

In discussing the efficiency of the personality test as now used orally

in the foreign service in the United States, Professor Wallas remarked that had such examination been given to Lord Nelson or to Napoleon, each would probably have been given a mark of minus 1000."

**Says White Race Galning**

The white race has not only been holding its own numerically with the yellow and colored races, but in the last 100 years has increased much faster than all the colored peoples put together, Prof. Roderick D. McKenzie told his round table on Pacific affairs. Dr. McKenzie said that outside Japan and the Dutch East Indies there is little indication of increase among the people of Asia or of Africa. Most scholars agree, he said, that the original estimate of China's swarming population of 400,000,000 is too big. In the decade between 1911 and 1921 the population of India increased only one per cent, compared to an increase in the United States of that same percentage each year.

All around the Pacific rim, Dr. McKenzie said, there are groups of peoples who seem unable to withstand the higher type of civilization of the newer races. In America it is the Indian, in Japan the hairy Alu, the Mongolian in China, the Negroes of the Philippines, the Polynesians of the South Pacific. The decline of these peoples, Dr. McKenzie indicated, is due less to racial inferiority than to cultural weakness. The speaker summed up by saying that the whites seem to have no basis for alarm that the Orientals will outnumber them.

**FAIRBANKS FAMILY  
GATHERS AT DEDHAM**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

DEDHAM, MASS.—Approximately 250 members of the Fairbanks family in America gathered here for the annual homecoming at the homestead of Jonathan Fairbanks, one of the oldest houses standing in the United

States.

Thirteen states, of which the farthest west was Nebraska, were represented, according to Henry J. Fairbanks, president of the family association.

The Fairbanks home, built in 1639, is now in a better state of preservation than it has been since its acquisition by the association in 1902, the president reported. The entire house now stands on a cement foundation, assuring its stability for many years. Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts State Senate, spoke at the homecoming, stressing the contributions made by family ties to the upbuilding of the nation.

## Italy Supports Zogu's Claim to Albanian Crown

**Powers Approached for Views  
on Proposal to Make Re-  
public a Monarchy**

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ROME—The reports emanating from Bari to the effect that Ahmed Zogu is seeking to turn his post as President of the Albanian Republic into that of King or Prince should be received with the utmost reserve.

Similar reports have been circulated from time to time, but in certain competent quarters in Rome it is felt that the report this time may turn out to have a certain substratum of truth.

This is the opinion of several diplomats with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the possibilities of a change in the republican form of the Albanian state. The elections now being held in Albania are intended primarily to provide a Constituent Assembly, charged with a thorough revision of the existing Constitution. If such a decision were to be taken, it is certain that the first King of Albania would be Zogu.

The partisans of this policy are

thought to be numerous and they base themselves upon the argument that Zogu has shown himself to be indispensable as head of the Albanian state and could better safeguard the interests of his country as king than as president.

The proclamation of Zogu as King or Prince of Albania, however, would be made after a referendum was taken which would enable the Albanian people to express their views on the subject. At the same time the correspondent of the Monitor hears that the Albanian Government fears that the Albanian Government has already approached several great and small powers to inquire if they would give diplomatic recognition to the new Albanian monarchy, and it appears that favorable answers have been received.

Italy, which apparently was at first opposed to a change in the status of Zogu because it believed it could exercise more influence upon him as president than as king, now seems to support Zogu's claim to the throne.

**FAIRBANKS FAMILY  
GATHERS AT DEDHAM**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

DEDHAM, MASS.—Approximately

250 members of the Fairbanks family in America gathered here for the annual homecoming at the homestead of Jonathan Fairbanks, one of the oldest houses standing in the United

States.

Thirteen states, of which the farthest west was Nebraska, were represented, according to Henry J. Fairbanks, president of the family association.

The Fairbanks home, built in 1639, is now in a better state of preservation than it has been since its acquisition by the association in 1902, the president reported.

The entire house now stands on a cement

foundation, assuring its stability for many years. Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts State Senate, spoke at the homecoming, stressing the contributions made by family ties to the upbuilding of the nation.

**JOBBING**

**Furniture Repairing**

**JOBBING**

**Furniture**

## CONSTRUCTION OF A-B SUPPLY IS DESCRIBED

Combined Units Give Complete Battery Elimination for D. C. Sets

To assemble and wire the compact A-C-A-B power supply is quite simple as the major wiring is done in the two compact power packs, namely the Tobe A Filter and the Thordarson 171 compact, not to mention the Tobe 171 B block condenser.

Two input transformers are required. One is to be associated with the Tobe A Filter and the other is a part of the Thordarson 171 power compact.

The first operation is to mount all the parts on a wood sub-base using similar arrangement to that shown in the photograph. The input transformer for the A supply is mounted adjacent to the Tobe A Filter. Mount the Elkon dry rectifier on top of this transformer. Connect the rectifier as shown; only four connections are required.

If any other make is used such as the Benwood-Linze the instructions which accompany same should be followed; all dry rectifiers do not have the middle lug for the negative post. As the Tobe A Filter will only supply the A and B supplies and its associated wiring (two leads).

Two power Clarostats are shown, one a low range, not more than 500 ohms being required, to regulate the 110 volts to the supply. By tests in various cities it has been found that this incoming voltage may vary from 100 volts AC to 125 volts, depending upon the time of day the readings are taken and also local conditions.

For this reason you should adjust your incoming voltage to as near 110 volts as possible. A good voltmeter, AC type, should be used for this purpose. If, however, you have a DC voltmeter you may regulate the AC supply by connecting your voltmeter on the DC side of your A and B supply and make adjustments to suit. If you are measuring between B minus and B plus 180, this should adjust until you are obtaining this voltage.

The 10-ohm power Clarostat is connected in the A plus lead to your set, to regulate the A voltage to not more than six volts, depending upon the number of tubes in your set. Another point worth mentioning is that the total current of your tubes should not exceed two amperes; for example, you can have 8 1/2-ampere tubes or less in your set. However, should you be using some of the very old types of tubes which draw one ampere or more of current, you must replace these tubes with ones which draw less current.

You will also gain in the operation of your set with better signal strength and lower cost of operation.

### List of Parts

Tobe Deutchmann Company:  
1. Tapped 50-watt transformer.  
2. Tobe 171 A block.  
3. Tobe 171 B block.  
4. Tobe Veritas 10,000-ohm.  
5. Tobe Veritas 2000-ohm.

Thordarson:  
1. R-171 power compact.  
2. Elkon Manufacturing Company:  
1. Low range power Clarostat.  
1. Power Clarostat, 0 to 10 ohms.  
1. Standard Clarostat.  
1. Duplex Clarostat.  
Raytheon Manufacturing Company:  
1. Raytheon B-H tube.  
Receivers:  
1. Elkon dry rectifier.  
1. Benwood-Linze B-16.

Eby:  
7 Eby binding posts and mounting strip.  
Cornish Wire Company:  
30 feet each wire.

### Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ, Boston (500ke-585m)

5:30 "Morning Broadcast."

5:40 Stock market; business news.

5:50 Positions wanted.

6 WEAZ, Waldorf-Astoria concert.

6:15 WEAZ, "The Wren's Nest."

7 WEAZ, "Whiting's Men Makers."

8 WEAZ, Cities Service Orchestra

Cavaliers: Cities Service March

10 WEAZ, "Manhattan Band" (Dixon): "Pleading" (Wood-Bourdon): Gems from "Angel Face" (Herbert): "The Wren's Nest."

10 WEAZ, "Tango Queen" (Kettner): "Guitarrares" (Chilemont): "Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses" (Openshaw): "Tango in D" (Bouleau): "Love in Geneva" (Tucker): "Bourdon".

9 WEAZ, "An Evening in Paris" (Mon Pare): "Reviews" (Come Back): "Mr. Moonbeam" (Song): "You Took Advantage of Me": "St. Louis Blues": "Je sais que vous êtes jolie"; "Mon Amour": "French Songs": "Au Pres de Ma Blouse": "Nuit de Chine": "accordion solo": "Mon Pare".

9:30 Neapolitan Courtly Club.

10 WEAZ, "National Concert Hour":

10:01 WEAZ, "National Concert Hour":

## VERMONT SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS IN FOREST WORK

Commissioner Declares Record Due to Education, Not Compulsion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTPELLIER, Vt.—Robert M. Ross, commissioner of forestry, reviewing the work during the past 10 years, makes no recommendations because a detailed study is being made by a committee on conservation appointed by the Governor in accordance with an act of the last Legislature.

Mr. Ross, in his formal report, states that the progress of forestry practice in Vermont is largely the result of education along lines started about 1907.

Ten years ago, he points out, the forest service had about 10 acres in a nursery containing some 770,000 trees. Today the state maintains a 30-acre nursery at Essex Junction in which more than 15,000,000 trees are grown. In 1918 there were 12 state forests with a total area of 14,950 acres. Today there are 18 state forests with an area of 33,725 acres.

There has been a remarkable extension and growth of municipal forests, while in the last few years, until there are now 8,000 acres in municipally-owned forests, and 1,711,800 acres have been planted. Vermont ranks fifth, says Mr. Ross, among all the states of the Union in forest planting.

The cost of forestry work is just about double the appropriation that is made annually by the Legislature, because the income from the state forests and from the nursery gives a sum which is equal to or exceeds that of the legislative appropriation. The nursery is self-supporting, even though a part of Mr. Ross' salary is charged up to it as overhead.

In 1927 the federal fire co-operation amounted to \$3019 and the federal nursery co-operation to \$2350, while the corresponding items for 1928 were \$6613 and \$1807, respectively. In addition to the figures of expense, the Vermont Timberland Owners' Association has spent \$6404 in co-operation with the Vermont Forest Service.

Included in the report of the state forestry commission is a report by the state nursery inspector, M. B. Cummings, of Burlington.

"The nursery industry in Vermont," says Mr. Cummings, "is a product of the last 15 years. The business has grown rapidly in the last 10 years, and has now become a fine art of a very practical and economic nature. The largest nursery in Vermont embraces 50 acres in extent, whereas the smallest ones may have less than one acre, and there are nearly all sizes in between these extremes."

The estimated value of the 37 nurseries in Vermont, which cover more than 200 acres of land, is \$172,800. Some nursery firms in the State carry on business ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000 annually.

## Bamberger Named for Senate Seat

Utah G. O. P. Nominee Will Probably Oppose King, Incumbent, in Fall

OGDEN, Utah (AP)—Utah Republicans in state convention here nominated Ernest Bamberger, former National Committeeman, for the senatorial post now held by William H. King, Democrat, and adopted a platform indorsing the candidacy of Herbert Hoover.

William H. Wattis, Ogden business man, was nominated for Governor. The nomination was Mr. Bamberger's second, he having been defeated in 1922 by Senator King who was re-elected then for his second term.

Senator King is expected to ask renomination of his party at the Democratic state convention in Logan Aug. 25.

## BARCELONA MAY HOLD EXPOSITION IN 1929

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARCELONA—Barcelona, which prides itself on being the finest, most populous and up-to-date city in Spain, has determined to surpass, if possible, Seville in the magnificence of the exhibition to be held there next year. Eight foreign coun-

Pudding Stone Inn

One of the difficult things to find near the city is a quiet, restful place to spend a week or two. The Pudding Stone Inn, acres of big trees, away from the whir of the city, is the Pudding Stone. Convenient, comfortable and more excellent food is served. Write for folder. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

## 22nd Anniversary Sale

DURING JULY AND AUGUST

## FUR COATS

BLACK CARACUL  
\$225 Coat \$145.  
\$300 Coat \$175.  
\$375 Coat \$250.

BRODTAIL  
\$1000 Coat \$650.  
\$1250 Coat \$950.  
\$1500 Coat \$1150.

MINK  
\$450 Coat \$325.  
\$550 Coat \$400.  
\$750 Coat \$575.



Nutria, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), Squirrel, Beaver, and others at proportionate reductions.

All Furs Guaranteed

GEORGE W. GREEN  
M. SOMMERFELD

243-245 West 30th Street, New York

243-245 West 30th Street, New York

## Note to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

In appreciation of the response of Monitor readers to our advertising we offer during our 22nd Anniversary Sale New Coats and Remodels at our wholesale prices.

To Make New Friends  
This unusual opportunity, we hope, will make many new friends for us among readers of this newspaper.

Select Now, Pay Later  
Select your coat now, pay a small deposit, and we will keep it in storage until you desire it for wear.

The New Styles  
Advance models are now on display in our showrooms.

## San Diego Honors, Colonel Lindbergh



Dedication of Municipal Airport to Transatlantic Flier Who Started Memorable Trip to Paris From San Diego Marks

Another Chapter in City's Part in Aviation History.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—An unparalleled thing was done by the Texas Democratic Executive Committee when, at a session here, the roll of the committee members was called to ascertain whether each intend to support the Democratic ticket "from President down to constable."

The proxy of the Rev. J. C. Everett, Baptist pastor of South San Antonio, was elected President of the Democratic platform. E. J. Cleveland, committeeman of Buda, was canceled when the minister stated that he was "one life-long Democrat who still loved the party but who intended to vote for Herbert Hoover."

All others indicated their intention to support the ticket, although Frank C. Davis, San Antonio, former state chairman, held the proxy of J. W. Sullivan, Denton, declared he represented such questioning of the group's Democracy.

Texas adherents of the Hoover ideals have become convinced that the effort of Democratic "regulars" to read "Smith bolters" out of the party will prove a boomerang.

They regard it as a type of political intimidation that will not be countenanced by the independent voters. Many Democrats have declared their belief that the move is ill-timed. It is intended to force participants in the August 25 "run-off" primary to support the entire party ticket from President down.

In spite of the resolution adopted by the Democratic state committee interpreting the pledge taken by primary participants as a promise to support the entire ticket at the general election, the committee at its meeting here certified for a place on the run-off ballot the name of Thomas B. Love, Dallas, candidate for the nomination for lieutenant-governor, who throughout his campaign announced that he would not support Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Love withdrew from the race, however.

BRIITISH BUSINESS MEN TO PAY VISIT TO CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—A new departure in business methods will be inaugurated next summer, when a party of 60 British business men, members of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, Ltd., of Great Britain, will come to Canada for a visit, prepared to transact business with the Canadian business men whom they will meet.

Percy Walter Cann, of Bristol, Eng., secretary of the association, has just visited the Dominion to make preliminary arrangements for the party's trip. The association has a total membership of 650, its membership including the sales directors of the leading business houses in the British Isles.

A party of 50 men, representing the British National Chamber of Trade, recently toured Canada traveling as far west as Winnipeg.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

is

to

stress

the

wet

and

dry

issue.

Democratic Women Not to Stress Prohibition Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the advisory committee of Women's Activities of the Smith Campaign, has announced it is not her intention, or the intention of the women working with her, to stress the wet and dry issue.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who says she is an ardent dry, said the work of her

group

## EDUCATIONAL

## Making the Children's Reading Room Effective

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng. THE Greengate Library of Salford, Manchester, has opened a Young People's Room through which happiness and recreation are being brought to a great many children. The room is lighted by sky-lights and large side windows and has been made gay with light blue painted walls covered by numerous interesting pictures which are a great attraction to youngsters.

Boys and girls from all the neighboring schools are eligible for admission to the Young People's Room, on their teacher's recommendation; those particularly are selected who might be benefited by the use of such a room. An application card is filled in recommending such a name and this card is signed by the head teacher. Two sessions are held each evening from 5:30 to 6:45 and from 7 to 8:30, an average of 50 children attending each session. A school can attend only one session weekly and this has to be done always the same night; in this manner the same group of children meet week after week and the assistant in charge of the room can arrange her talks in the way that will be the most helpful to pupils of each different sex.

When a child is accepted as a member he is given a ticket of admission on which his name is written; on the first night he comes he is presented with a pretty little bookmark on which his own name is written, as well as the name of the school, to which he belongs, and this bookmark is left by him in the book he is reading. Books are not to be taken home but are left in the room for the use of those coming during the other sessions. One sees them in many bookshops may be found in one book. On being asked if bookmarks were ever displaced or missing, the assistant in charge of the room replied: "They are very seldom displaced and if any are missing one week the mistake is generally noticed the following week and the children realize that helping each other is really helping themselves, and they are very careful in keeping the bookmarks in their right places. I remember," she added, "once finding as many as 20 bookmarks in the same volume."

On one side of the book mark is a pretty little picture representing two bright youngsters, a boy and a girl, each one holding a book and the following words are written below the picture: "This room and the books in it are under the protection of the young people of Salford."

On the other side of the bookmark are printed a few recommendations in the form of a dialogue taking place between a boy and a book, the latter having just been borrowed by that same boy, the dialogue ending with the words to the boy: "Help to keep me fresh and clean, and I will help you to be happy."

At present the library contains 550 books—all the volumes looking so attractive in their gay covers. The books, which are placed on shelves all round the room, include tales and stories of adventure, as well as works of an educational nature. Books, of course, are not only a delight and a source of instruction, but they play an important part in the formation of character.

On her visit to the young people's room of the Greengate Library one evening the writer was greatly impressed by the atmosphere of happiness and order expressed throughout the room. The children were all seated round small oval tables, each one of them deeply interested in his book; on each side there were plants and flowers adding to the pleasantness of the room. On one side there was a long table on which were displayed many children's magazines.

The assistant in charge, giving special preparation to the work, makes personal contact with the young people who come to the room and helps them to discover and develop their own tastes. She makes a special point of teaching the children how to read the books which are lent to them and she also shows them how to handle them, as by teaching the rising generation how to handle books properly a few

## SCHOOLS—European

**SHERBROOK**  
Buxton, England  
Boarding School for Girls  
Maine's Most Distinctive School of Business

COURSES OFFERED  
Business Administration, Secretarial Science, General Business, Walton's Course of Higher Accountancy.

Catalog and Bulletin on request.

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

BLISS COLLEGE

LEWISTON, MAINE

Maine's Most Distinctive School of Business

COURSES OFFERED

Business Administration, Secretarial Science, General Business, Normal Training, General Business, Walton's Course of Higher Accountancy.

Catalog and Bulletin on request.

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHED 1865

**GYANT & STRATTON**

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

Graduates Always in Demand

64<sup>th</sup> Year Begins Sept. 4

Evening Session Begins Sept. 17

COURSES FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

Send for New Bulletin, and

if possible, Visit the School

J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal

334 Boylston St., C. Arlington St., Boston

No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHED 1865

**GYANT & STRATTON**

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

Graduates Always in Demand

64<sup>th</sup> Year Begins Sept. 4

Evening Session Begins Sept. 17

COURSES FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

Send for New Bulletin, and

if possible, Visit the School

J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal

334 Boylston St., C. Arlington St., Boston

No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHED 1865

**GYANT & STRATTON**

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

Graduates Always in Demand

64<sup>th</sup> Year Begins Sept. 4

Evening Session Begins Sept. 17

COURSES FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

Send for New Bulletin, and

if possible, Visit the School

J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal

334 Boylston St., C. Arlington St., Boston

No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHED 1865

**GYANT & STRATTON**

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

Graduates Always in Demand

64<sup>th</sup> Year Begins Sept. 4

Evening Session Begins Sept. 17

COURSES FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

Send for New Bulletin, and

if possible, Visit the School

J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal

334 Boylston St., C. Arlington St., Boston

No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHED 1865

**GYANT & STRATTON**

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING

SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

Graduates Always in Demand

64<sup>th</sup> Year Begins Sept. 4

Evening Session Begins Sept. 17

COURSES FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

Send for New Bulletin, and

if possible, Visit the School

J.W. BLAISDELL, Principal

334 Boylston St., C. Arlington St., Boston

No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

ILLINOIS

THIRTY-SECOND FALL TERM STARTS SEPTEMBER 3

Utterback's Business Colleges

DANVILLE—PARIS  
MATTOON—OLNEY

Four Good Schools  
ALL IN ILLINOIS

Illustrated prospectus and free.  
Apply to the Secretary.

PRINCIPAL—MISS D. G. HARDY

Advertiser in  
The Christian Science Monitor only

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHED 1865

**GYANT & STRATTON**

## EDUCATIONAL

## A Landscape and Portrait Painter in a Boys' Camp

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harrison, Me.

**A**N OPPORTUNITY to see sun-dappled mountains, moonlit lakes, wooded trails and rushing waterfalls through the eyes of a landscape painter is afforded the boys of the Sebago Beach Mountain Camp this summer, in addition to the new discoveries that are making in the realm of nature here. For Sarkis Erganian is spending the entire summer here capturing bits of natural loveliness on all sides and the boys watch him at his sides.

As Mr. Erganian has been seeing beauty in faces and in nature for many years, Matt Werner and A. E. Hamilton, the directors, invited him to share in the bounty provided by Maine woods. The artist has shown to the satisfaction of many judges, both in this country and in France, that his sight and technique are true and he has received a number of distinctions for his work. After a winter of portrait painting, then, what could be more refreshing than to get into his boat and go drifting down the lake and into the river in quest of charming spots?

And when he selects one near the camp, a half-dozen youngsters are almost sure to gather near his easel admiringly as he begins his job.

## Before He Begins

"Always before I begin, I must see what my picture will look like when it is finished," Mr. Erganian explained in his Armenian-flavored English the other day. "I must choose of all those hills and sky and lake what I want only. Art is as much knowing what to leave out as well as what to put into the picture. That is what we call 'composition.'

More closely, then, did the boys scrutinize the masses of fleecy clouds against the azalea sky, the green-blue mountain which cast its shadow into a shimmering lake—and they drew a breath of wonderment.

"See that shadow of the mountain in the lake?" Mr. Erganian asked, as he mixed more paint on his palette. "That must be painted a little deeper than the mountain itself—always it is so with reflections in the water. At night, when the moon is orange, you will see that it is deeper than the reflection in the sky. Watch now, and tell me if it is not so."

After such little talks as these, as to how he secured the feeling of distance when painting a boat miles out on the ocean off Two Lights, Maine, recently, by using a delicate lavender hue—the boys linger and study the many paintings which now hang on the natural wood panels of the lodge living room. Sometimes Mr. Erganian tells them what to look for in paintings and gives them a little appreciation of the development of art through the centuries.

From his birthplace in Trebizond, Armenia, to the pleasant camp in Maine, is a far cry for Mr. Erganian, and represents many severe experiences. His own childhood, shadowed constantly by the imminence of the Turks and with many privations, little resembled the freedom and plenty provided in any modern boys' camp in America. Often, as a boy, he went without his lunch so as to spend the penny given him for paper or pencils, with which to sketch. From then to his completion of his art course in Paris was a continual struggle, but he finally earned his chance to study under the great Gérôme and was repaid. The third picture which he submitted for exhibition at the Salons des Champs Elysées was accepted! Other honors followed, including a third prize for a portrait at the St. Louis World Fair later.

## Worked Harder Than Ever

While studying, in 1896, there occurred the Armenian massacre which deprived him of his father and brother and forced the rest of his family to emigrate to Russia. Mr. Erganian worked harder than ever now in order to be able to send money to his people and finally, in 1899, he left for the United States, in the hope of more rapidly meeting his financial needs. After a brief stay in New York, where he etched him to continue helping his family and finish his art course at the School of Fine Arts, in Paris, where he subsequently won several prizes.

A second visit to the United States followed in 1903, when Mr. Erganian

nounced for a contract for 15 murals desired for the St. Louis City Hall, and Mr. Erganian entered his name at once.

The judges chose him for the work and his immediate difficulties of adjustment were solved. He was appointed official artist for the Jefferson Memorial of that city. But there is much sunshine and boyish laughter around him this summer—freedom and plenty such as he never dreamed of in his own youth, and there comes a genial smile into the experience-saddened face as a boy slips up beside his easel, glances off into the distance, and softly confides to him:

"Say, that's the knobs! I never saw the mountain look quite so gray with mist before. Wish I could take that home to look at this winter!"



Sarkis Erganian Shows Boy Campers How He Catches the Ocean, Rocks, Mountains, Hills and Lakes With His Paints As They Gather About Him Frequently During Their Play. Mr. Erganian Is at the Sebago Bear Mountain Camp, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

## Teacher Likes Boys of Bagdad

The American School in Bagdad of which C. K. Staudt is the head, was assisted by Mrs. Staudt, now has over 300 boys enrolled, with others coming in each year. Those who leave take up constructive work, and a cultural community service may be said to be developing among the young people. The brief covers the accomplishment, but the detailed activities of the school with all including of its aspirations is told in a letter written by Mrs. Staudt to a friend, which it is the privilege of the Monitor Educational Page to publish. The letter reads in part:

"Now for our school!" And let me itemize for brevity's sake. We have now over 300 boys! And are getting boys from the very best families. For example, Jafa Pasha's sons are with us, and two sons of the Mayor of the city. We have five boys from Kademeh and one from Kerbela, and the son of one of Iraq's great sheiks. "We have two houses. In our own house is housed the secondary school; in the other, near us, the primary school, and in it live six Syrian teachers and eight roomers. We anticipate opening a boarding department next year. In fact, I feel we must do so."

"We are justly proud of our graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school. The head of one of the big oil companies here has offered the proposal to take six of our

graduates, and are gratified that they have been proved qualified to perform work in technical and specialized professions. Three of them have made good in the meteorological department at Hindbad, and so pleased are the authorities with their honesty and ability that just the name of graduate of the American school is their recommendation.

"So well do these boys stand in the community that business men have taken an interest in them and desire their services when they are ready to leave school.

## Household Arts and Decoration

## Refrigeration With a Gas Flame

THEY sound incredible, these tales of the new gas refrigerators that cool with fire. What a reversal of the customary use of fuel! Yet natural law has been known since chemistry was young is now being applied to one of the most important problems of the household, that of keeping food in prime condition from the time it is purchased until it is consumed.

If the reader finds it hard to visualize the idea, she should think in terms of refrigeration of the following familiar experiments: Place above the hand a drop of ammonia, ether, alcohol, or other very volatile substance. That drop will immediately feel very cold. The liquid in changing to vapor takes with it the heat from the skin. That is the essence of mechanical refrigeration. The problem of harnessing this idea to the task of practical refrigeration has been in finding a way to keep the process going automatically, using the same materials over and over again, without interruption and at not too high a cost.

Now the refrigerator is enclosed in leak-proof tubes, kept in motion with an electric motor or a jet of flame, cooled with a draft of air or a flow of water, and its rate of flow controlled by thermostats.

## Over and Over

In a gas refrigerator the refrigerating liquid is boiled, the gas passes off as a vapor, and in that form it absorbs heat. It is then cooled by being passed through a tube within a flame, the outside tube being the heating water. The water bearing the heat from the coils passes off into the sewer, the refrigerant flows back to the boiler, and the whole process is repeated.

The inside of a gas refrigerator looks much like that of any other of the modern refrigerators. Like them, it consists of an insulated compartment for the storage of food, with a rack of trays for ice cubes and desserts. Outside of this is a small compartment in which a tiny gas flame burns in a midget burner. This flame burns high or low, according to the dictates of a thermometer, activated by the heat of the food compartment. The flame burns high to cool the box rapidly, but shuts off as the temperature of the box falls.

A gas refrigerator operates absolutely without noise. It is as unobtrusive as a kitchen sink and as timeless as the tides. It has no moving parts therefore nothing to oil and nothing to replace, because there is nothing to wear out or get out of order. It maintains a very even temperature, predetermined by the owner according to her preferences. It makes ice cubes out of drinking water, and freezes desserts as well as other mechanisms for the purpose, and certainly much more easily than them.

The air within the box is made very cold and very dry, two qualities

which are of great importance in preserving food, as heat and moisture combine to render food undesirable for human consumption.

## Cost Determined by Conditions

The cost of operating this gas refrigerator as compared with the cost of refrigeration by ice or electricity depends upon the comparative cost of ice, electricity, and gas and water. Each of these commodities is costly in some places and inexpensive in others, and comparisons must be made separately for each locality. Since the gas refrigerator is always water-cooled, the cost of the water, if metered, must be included in the total, as well as the cost of gas. The cost of operation, however, even taking these points into consideration, is not high as compared with the convenience of adequate continual refrigeration.

The fact that the machines are water-cooled may affect the installation charges, where installation is paid for by the purchaser. If water and gas must be piped to it from a distance, of course, the cost of installation runs up.

## Safety Devices

If the gas supply is cut off from the street temporarily, an automatic shutoff in the machine closes the valve until gas service is resumed. If the water supply is cut off and gas continues to burn, a fusible plug acts as a safety device to prevent overheating of the refrigerating liquid. The importance of having a reliable water supply cannot be too strongly stressed.

There are several gas refrigerators on the market, yet they all have certain common characteristics. They are all water-cooled, and of necessity permanently connected with both gas and water. The refrigerants used vary. One well-known make uses a mixture of ammonia, hydrogen, and distilled water. Another uses a preparation almost identical with water glass. All of these are harmless, as a matter of course, and since they are inclosed entirely within the unit, the kind of refrigerant is of more importance to the manufacturer than to the user of the refrigerator. They are built for permanency, but since their manufacture has been perfected very recently, no machine has yet had an opportunity to test put its guarantee.



Interior of the New Modernistic Store of Chausse Bally, on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, Finished After the Plans of Leading French Artists. The Indirect Lighting and Glass Trimmings Are of Extreme Interest.

## Modern Paris Shop Has Interesting Art Features

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MODERN art has reached the shops on the boulevards. Gradually, in France, the modern art movement is invading more and more phases of the activities of the people. A whole street was recently opened along the sides of which were built houses in the extreme modern style of a French architect, M. Mallet-Stevens. The street aroused great interest, and now comes the opening of a shop on the Boulevard des Capucines after the plan of the same architect, which is already creating much comment.

The straight line, use of metal,

special adaptation of glass, indirect lighting, squarish furniture, rugs with "modern" designs, when combined, represent the direction taken by architecture and interior decoration to fulfill the promise of this movement. Every branch of applied art in France today is touched with this same purpose. But this is the first time the boulevards have been invaded in such a prominent manner.

## The Shop of Chausse Bally

The shop in question is a branch store of Chausse Bally, "ladies' shoes and slippers." The architect, as remarked before, is M. Mallet-Stevens; the glass is by Barillet, the indirect lighting effects are by Salomon, the furniture by Duman, and two pictures set in the stucco walls, by the famous Japanese artist, Foujita. The resulting effect of the exterior and interior of the shop is quite extraordinary. Freshness and originality stand out conspicuously. It is impossible to view the place without exclamations of surprise and pleasure escaping one.

The outside gives the effect of riveted steel plates. The name "Bally" appears in raised brass letters. The show window is set out from the shop as if placed on a window ledge and is of glass allowing space for dozen very colorful evening shoes. Within the shop the immediate feeling is one of lightness. The cream stucco walls and the pastels are made to add to this result. The cases made completely of glass and the indirect lighting sets further to produce this airiness. A metal table influenced by cubist motifs is in the center of the room, and from the table rises for a distance of nearly three feet a continuation of the metal and glass of the table. This holds a light which throws its beam on the ceiling.

## A Luminous Background

At the back of the room, reached by mounting a small landing, is an alcove surrounded by glass in clear, frosted, and black segments worked out in regular patterns. Lights from behind make the whole highly luminous, which completely dispels any sense that the back of the room might be dark. Furniture is of a stained cottage type with backs and cushions of a strong homespun mixture, the predominant colors being orange and brown. There is no doubt that the shop is daring, but it is so agreeably daring that all departure from the usual kind of shoe store is easily forgiven. Besides, in Paris, where the mode of the world is for

the most part given birth, it is fitting that architecture keep pace with modern painting and with modern clothes. The shiny shoes with their bright and elaborate markings are no less modern and interesting than the new branch store, where they are shown.

## Sweet Corn

## Corn Chowder

Cut bacon or clear fat pork into a sufficient number of small dice to make  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful and try them out in a kettle. In this fry 2 onions, thinly sliced, until they are golden-yellow but not brown, then add part of 1 quart each of thinly-sliced raw potatoes and raw corn cut from the cob. Sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper and repeat the layers until all the corn and potatoes and 3 tablespoonsfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonsfuls of salt and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a teaspoonful of pepper have been used. Cover with boiling water and cook slowly until the potatoes and corn are done. Add 1 pint of milk, bring to the boiling point and add more salt if desired.

Served with hot crackers on the side, with cheese on top, a fruit salad and a dessert, the chowder forms the mainstay of an excellent meal. Remember that chowders have a better flavor the second day when they are reheated.

## Chicken and Corn Salad

Soak 1 tablespoonful of gelatin in 2 tablespoonsfuls of cold water. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of rich milk, 2 cupfuls of grated corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika. Cook in the double-boiler for 20 minutes, stirring often, then add the gelatin and stir until that is dissolved. Remove from the stove and add 1 cupful of chicken white meat cut fine, 2 tablespoonsfuls of minced green pepper and 1 teaspoonful of onion juice. Mix thoroughly, turn into a mold and put on ice to chill. When firm, serve unmolded on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing poured over part of the salad. Pass the rest of the mayonnaise after the portions have been served.

IF PILLOWS are to be kept wholly clean and fresh they must be cleaned at least twice a year. Many women, however, who have sent their pillows to the cleaners, have been discouraged by having them return much lighter in weight than when they went! That feather pillows may be cleaned at home almost as easily as a dress is, therefore, an encouraging fact.

For those who practice some women make bags from flour sacks, each bag being about twice as large as a pillow to allow plenty of room for the feathers to fluff up when drying. About half of one is left open and this is basted to a similar rip in the pillow. When all the feathers have been shaken from one container to the other, the opening in the bag is tied securely. The bag is then put into the washing machine or tub and washed just like anything else.

There should be a rich soapsuds throughout the process. If the water is hard, a tablespoonful of ammonia or borax to each gallon of water will so soften it as to make it easier to keep a good lather. When the suds shows soil, put the bag through the wringer, then into a fresh suds. Some women prefer to squeeze the water out instead of wringing the pillow, if the feathers are badly bunched. The feathers are ready for rinsing when a thorough soaping in fresh water does not make the water dirty. Rinse as many times as necessary until the rinsing water stays clean, squeeze out what water one can, and hang the bag on the clothesline to dry. Place it in the wind, away from the sun, until partly dry, then in sunshine for a day or two.

## Drying and Replacing

Lacking a washing machine, a small hand vacuum pump such as one uses on a clogged waste pipe in the sink, may be employed to lighten the work by forcing the suds through the feathers. Or, the bag may be soaked about 10 minutes, then soused up and down through the suds by hand.

When first put out, this is a pretty dejected looking thing. The feathers are matted in bunches and the cloth clings to them, but it is all right. The only secret about getting excellent results in this work is to turn and shake the bag occasionally so the feathers dry, and to pull them apart, because the form lumps in drying and to "plump them up" as often as possible. It may take two or three clear days to make the mass light and fluffy again, but

## Concerning Pillows

is second only to the famed elder-down quilts of northern Europe.

Make a tick from a firm quality of muslin and of the size of an ordinary comfortable. Sew up three sides, leaving the fourth open for putting in the feathers. Fasten the bag on a quilting frame and put the feathers in, a few at a time, pushing them into place with a stick. Make this tick about two inches thick and as smooth as possible, then sew up the open end and tack or tie the tick as if it were a comfortable, about every six inches. After this is done, remove it from the frame and pull out any quills of feathers that project. Put a silkline cover on the frame, adjust the tick as one would a cotton or woolen filling for a quilt, and tuft it like an ordinary comfortable. These tufts should come half-way between the ties in the tick so as to hold the feathers most securely in their places.

## Steaming Pillows

Some excellent housewives wash feathers but once a year, and renovate the pillows by steaming them at other times. This is not difficult to do if one places four tin cans in the boiler as a support for two boards that will hold the pillows out of the water. Put into the boiler a pailful of soft water, then the pillows pressed well down into the receptacle. Put on the cover and let the water boil for an hour. If they seem to need more steaming, repeat the process after putting fresh water into the boiler. Dry them as has been described.

## Transformed Into Quilts

As children leave home, mothers generally find that they have more pillows than they need. The pillows may then be made into a feather quilt that, for lightness and warmth,

Collection  
Standard colors in  
Velvet,  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Special colors and  
finish to order.  
R. K. NECESSARY  
2655 Rimpau Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Interior Decorator and Furnisher

## Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

ONCEANALLY a club develops a series of unusually fine programs without the assistance of speakers from outside its own membership. When this occurs it is the product of individual research and willing co-operation on the part of every member.

Such a series of programs was given by the Woman's Club of Meridian, Miss., during the season of 1927-28.

Many of the topics were original, and all were built around the study subject for the year, "The American Home in Contemporary Literature." The aim was given as "Home Betterment," and the motto was, "What One Hath, One Should Use."

The list of subjects considered by this club is so full of splendid suggestive material for other groups that we shall devote to it the Home Making space for this week next.

The opening meeting was held in September. The topic was "Needs of Today's Housekeepers" with papers on Hospitality, Management, Vision and Home Recreations.

For the first meeting in October the topic was "Homes of Famous Americans" and papers were read describing Mondeil, Orchard House, The Wren's Nest" and Orchard House. At the second meeting in October "Conservation in the Home" was considered under such titles as "The True Meaning of Thrift," "The Value of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers on the Home Grounds," and a general discussion of "Conserving Woman Power."

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

One meeting was held in December and poetry was again the topic, with a review of "Home Roads" by Martha Haskell Clark, a sketch of the author, a review of "Conserving Woman Power."

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

One meeting was held in December and poetry was again the topic, with a review of "Home Roads" by Martha Haskell Clark, a sketch of the author, a review of "Conserving Woman Power."

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

The first meeting in November was a celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the club. There were two other meetings in this month, the subject for the first one being "Poetry of American Home Life" with sketches of the lives of James Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field, a paper on "The Portrayal of Home Life in the Poems of Riley and Field," a review of "North of Boston" by Robert Frost, and a sketch of the author. The other meeting at which three topics were discussed: "The Desirability of Part-time Industrial Employment for the Home-Making Woman," "Industrial Laws in Operation in Our State," and "Is the Drug Habit a Police Problem, or One of Educational Sympathy?"

Just-Rite  
Adjustable  
Back-Rest  
(With open air  
space  
and

## THE HOME FORUM

## A Smiling Dictionary

THIS year being in some respects a notable "dictionary year," it is not surprising that these columns should recently have made frequent mention of books about words. The expression "dictionary year" is not used without reason, for 1928 marks not only the completion of the Oxford English Dictionary, after seventy years of labor, but the hundredth anniversary of Noah Webster's epoch-making "American Dictionary of the English Language." Truly, the appearance of a good dictionary is an event of the first importance. Dictionaries are not made in a day. The French Academicians have been working on a new edition of their great lexicon since 1858; in 1921, the workers were reported to have reached the letter H; the completion of the task, with the constant revision which is required, is hardly to be expected until forty or forty years from now. Grimm's German dictionary was still incomplete eighty-six years after it was commenced, and the Dutch dictionary of De Vries and Winkel was only two-thirds finished after three-quarters of a century had been spent upon it. Thus, there is little cause for wonder that Dr. Johnson, one of the most famous of dictionary-makers, was ready by the time he had reached the letter L to define a lexicographer as "a harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the origin and detailing the significance of words." Boswell's hero thus perpetrated the refreshing indiscretion of permitting his sense of humor to creep between the covers of his famous book, whereas dictionaries are almost invariably expected, and usually required, to be tomes of such seriousness and ponderosity that humor has no place in them. Doctor Johnson was not the last, we are thankful to record, who put a "smile" in the dictionary in some form other than the usual five letters. A modern writer has completely outdistanced him, and at the same time produced a work of reference which is a mine of useful and reliable information. But more of that later.

Lexicographers are not, as a rule, required to be witty, and they usually are not, or have no opportunity to prove themselves so. The very seriousness of their productions has, however, at times resulted in good store of unconscious humor. Consider, for example, the first pan-English dictionary—as differentiated from the earlier Latin-English, Welsh-English and French-English word-books which appeared in 1604, seven years before the King James version of the Bible. In that amusing combination of extreme pique and masculine consciousness of effortless superiority to the opposite sex is indicated by the inclusion in that work of a "table alphabeticall gathered for the benefit and help of ladies, gentlewomen or any other unskilful persons, whereby they may the more easily and better understand many hard English words which they shall hear or read in the Scriptures, sermons or elsewhere, and so be made to use the same aptly themselves."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and other correspondence to publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamp, and addressed envelope, but the Monitor's Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year... \$9.00 Three months... \$2.25 Six months... \$4.00 One month... 75¢ Single copies... 25¢

Members of the Associated Press  
The Christian Science Monitor is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor, or to purchase news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign 14 pages... 2 cents 16 to 22 pages... 3 cents 24 to 30 pages... 4 cents 32 to 40 pages... 5 cents Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES  
WASHINGTON: 125-128 Nations Building, Washington, D. C. 20004  
BOSTON: 270 Madison Ave., New York City  
CHICAGO: Room 1058, 252 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: 625 Market St., San Francisco  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 457 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.  
ENGLAND: 12, Avenue Terce, London, Paris: 2, Avenue de l'Opera  
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11.  
VIENNA: Palais Eschenbach, 10, 1010  
AUSTRIAN: Perpetual Trustees Building, 10, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES  
New York... 270 Madison Avenue  
Philadelphia... 1006 Sansom Street  
Philadelphia... 1100 Market Street  
Cleveland... 1658 Union Trust Building  
Detroit... 2702 Book Building  
Chicago... 1006 Market Street  
St. Louis... 1795 Railway Exchange Building  
Kansas City... 703 Commerce Building  
Los Angeles... 437 Broadway Building  
Seattle... 250 Skinner Building  
Portland, Ore... 1022 Morrison Building  
London... 10, Avenue des Champs Elysees  
Paris... 5, Avenue de l'Opera  
Berlin... 11, Unter den Linden  
Florence... 10, Via XX Settembre  
Vienna... 10, Via XX Settembre

Advertising rates given on application  
The right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH NEWS  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

## Brilliantly Hued Birds

FEW subjects have a stronger appeal to the color-print artist than brilliantly hued birds. In some cases, however, their gorgeous colorings seem almost to overwhelm the artist, while in others he evidences a complete mastery of the color problem. Miss Dorothy Lungley belongs to the latter category, and her prints are exquisite for the subtlety of her delicate color treatment. Her "Kingfisher," a small print on a black background, may be mentioned as a delightful example of her skill in this direction. It is a singularly charming little print, which has made a host of friends, but unfortunately it defies reproduction in black and white.

Failing this, the two "Yellow-Breasted Barbets" must do service as a representation of this gifted and sensitive artist's work. In this, as in nearly all her prints, the colors have been rendered with a rare skill which adds to their beauty without detracting from their brilliancy.

Although color may be the keynote of this artist's work, the illustration reveals also an eye for ornamental design and composition.

## Comrades Unseen

Now in these eight and forty states  
I think that there must be  
One lad apiece who loves my loves  
And would be friends with me.

And so I toss my songs to air  
And whisper as they go:  
Someone awaies in Maryland,  
Someone in Idaho.

And though a man must sing his  
songs  
As trees take leaf, for love,  
Because the sun of music draws  
The sap of thought above,

And though a man must loose his  
songs  
As birds head north in spring,  
I hope mine take their scattered  
flight  
To comrades listening.

And that one hears in Florida,  
And one in Maine, and where  
The evening star lights Oregon  
A lad will know, and care.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

## Wistaria and an Italian Castle

It began in a woman's club in London on a February afternoon—an uncomfortable club, and a miserable afternoon—when Mrs. Wilkins, who had come down from Hampstead to shop and had lunched at her club, took up *The Times* from the table... and running her listless eye down the *Agony Column* saw this:

Those who appreciate Wistaria and Sunshine. Small medieval Italian Castle on the shores of the Mediterranean to be Let. Furnished for the month of April. Necessary servants remain. Z, Box 1000, The Times.

The fact is that the remarkable freedom enjoyed by English in putting its prepositions late and omitting its relatives is an important element in the flexibility of the language.

But the Dryden-Gibson tradition has remained in being, & even now immense pains are daily expended in changing spontaneous into artificial English. . . . The legitimacy of the prepositional ending in literary English must be uncompromisingly maintained; in respect of elegance or inelegance, every example must be judged not by any arbitrary rule, but on its own merits, according to the impression it makes on the feeling of educated English readers." Then follow examples of sentences ending in prepositions taken from the greatest writers of English from Chaucer to Kipling. What a breath of relief many of us can draw upon reading these reassuring sentences! This is indeed a message to draw comfort from.

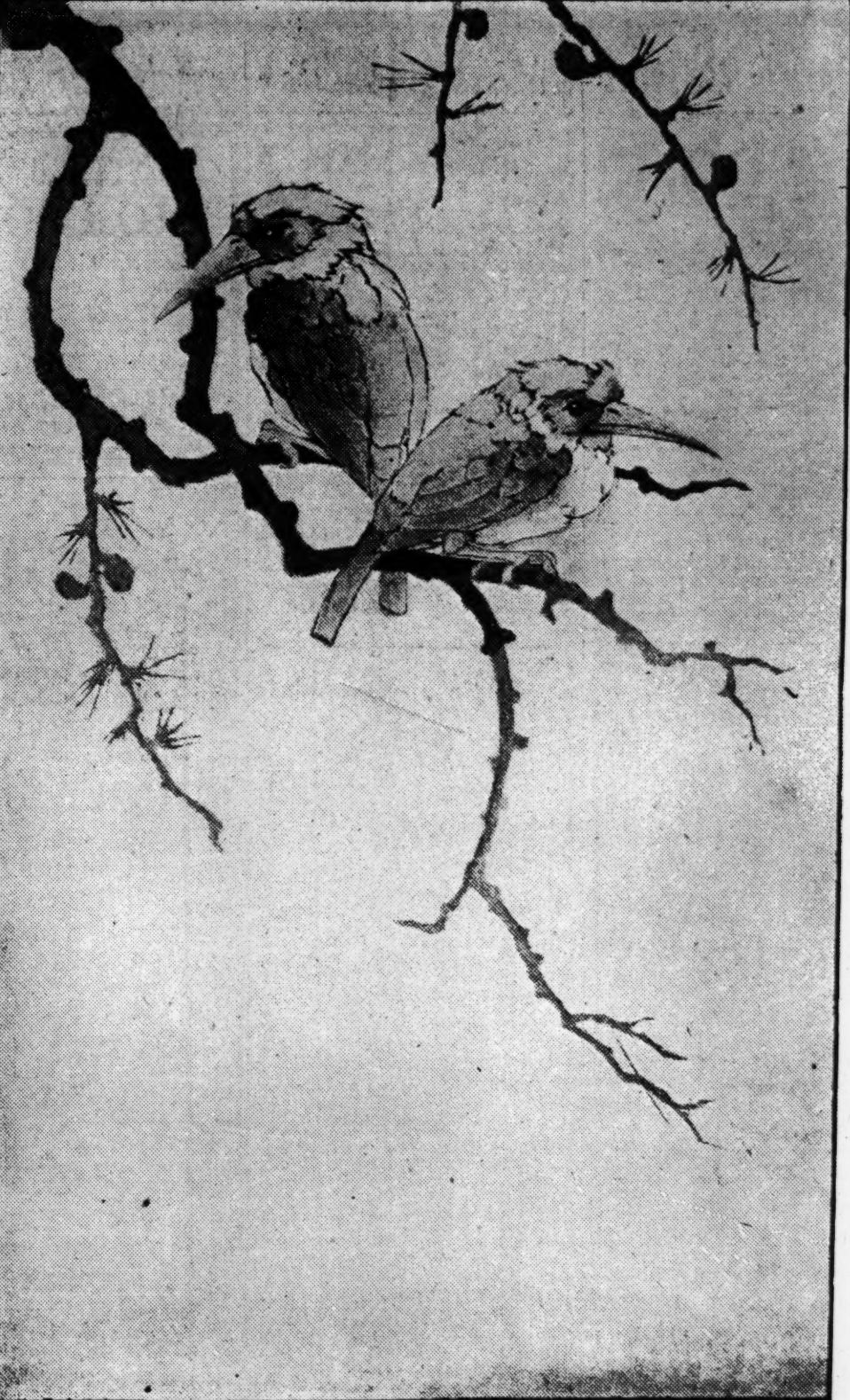
In skimming through the W's, one is surprised to find listed as an item "WARDOUR STREET." What can Wardour Street be doing in a dictionary? The explanation follows: "The name of a street in London mainly occupied by dealers in antique & imitation-antique furniture"—Oxford English Dictionary. As Wardour Street itself offers to those who live in modern houses the opportunity of picking up an antique or two that will be conspicuous for good or ill among their surroundings, so this article offers to those who write modern English a selection of oddments calculated to establish (in the eyes of some readers) their claim to be persons of taste & writers of beautiful English. And even as it is said of some dealers in the rare & exquisite that they have a secret joy when their treasures find no purchaser & are left on their hands, so the present collector, though he is a collector of words, they show them without commendation for fear they should be carried off & unluckily housed." Then follows a list of such words as "albeit," "beilike," "ere," "haphly," "maugre," "proven," "sans," "trow," "well-nigh," and "withal."

Under "INVERSION"—the reversal of the usual English sentence order and the placing of the subject after the verb—is to be found this statement: "Inversion & variation of the uncalled-for kinds are like the fashionable high heels placed somewhere below the middle of the foot—ugly things resorted to in the false belief that artificiality is more beautiful than nature—but as heels of the right kind are useful or indispensable, so too is inversion." Many examples of the right and the wrong kind of inversion follow.

And what is said of that terrible monster, the SPLIT INFINITIVE! One may surmise the comprehensive and highly humorous treatment of this subject from its introduction, which is as follows: "The English-speaking world will be divided into (1) those who neither know nor care what a split infinitive is; (2) those who do not know, but care very much; (3) those who know & condemn; (4) those who know & approve; & (5) those who know & distinguish." The attitude of each of these classes, and its justification, is then treated at length.

These few samples will serve to acquaint the prospective reader with what he may expect to find on almost every page of the entire seven hundred and forty-two which go to make up this original lexicon. Seldom has instruction been so pleasantly, so good-humoredly imparted. Never before, perhaps, has a dictionary been such a delight.

L. R. M.



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Yellow-Breasted Barbets. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Dorothy Lungley.

## On Choosing Friends

(With Apologies to O. S.)

Of course, the first thing to be clear about is that friends are not chosen. They just happen to us, like the new frocks of our childhood (a weak simile, since someone obviously exercised a choice), though, unlike those delectable trifles, they grow with our growing, stand a wear and tear un dreamt of in our philosophy concerning frocks. Indeed, the exhilarating surprises of our experience, because of growth and development, because of genial sun in one place, kind rain in another, and all the winds of heaven over all. What a gulf of good air we get when "A," outgrown from his usual path, our opinions, shreds our prejudices. What a scramble of readjustment is ours, what a standing on tiptoe to view the new horizon. No, friends happen to us, like apple blossoms and chaff-chaff in spring, like harvest in autumn, like November stars. The day is upon us, and they are there.

How they happen, these friends of ours, is an entrancing subject to ponder, letting events and places slip through our fingers like dried rose petals. A chance turn to the conversation, flash of contradiction, mutual laughter (yes, certainly mutual laughter), the sudden upward surge of emotion, the momentary help given or received, and a contact is set up, an apparently insignificant fusion which no other events can dislodge.

If we could overhead all those backward-trending conversations, how often this would occur: "If I hadn't gone back to close that gate just now, if you hadn't chanced to laugh just then—" If I hadn't stayed at that pension in Florence—" and "C" until the cycle is complete and "A" at our side again.

Nothing of our planning is one as well as wonderful as that which just happens to us. One is reminded inevitably of the bran pies of the nursery. Every parcel was a gift, and there were parcels for all. Where love is, where honor and courage and loyalty and simplicity abound, where gaily laughter threads the whole warp through, there are we all at our cable twisting, the strong threads blown within grasp by every fragrant breeze. And if, in our sufficiency, we deem the cable complete, and think to sit atop, lo! within surrounded them. . . . It was a strange atmosphere in which to exist, and then one shook it off by a quick return to the busy hive of domestic and charitable duties. In this providential order, within and without, as one passed from Westminster to Hawarden, from reclamation to entertaining, it must have been a blessing even to breathe. Everywhere was fullness and abundance; every moment some delightful duty to perform.

The entertaining at Hawarden in 1889 included a visit from Parnell. He spent a night there, and Gladstone found him "certainly one of the very best people to deal with that I have ever known. Took him to the old castle. He seems to notice and appreciate everything." He was sitting next to Miss Gladstone, who happened to ask: "Who is the greatest actor you have ever seen, Mr. Parnell?" Parnell replied: "Your father, undoubtedly," much to her delight. Early in 1890 Gladstone spent a week at All Souls, of which he was an honorary fellow. He found the living very good, and the conversation "that of men with work to do." He gave a "kind of Homeric lecture" to members of the Union, and wrote home that the object of his visit was to make himself as safe as might be in the articles that were subsequently published under the name of "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." —OSBERT BURDETT, in "W. E. Gladstone."

## For Sale

Four hundred years this little house has stood  
Through wind and fire, through  
Earthquake and through flood;  
Still its old beams, though bulged  
And warped, are strong,  
In spite of gaping wounds both deep  
And long.  
The doors are low and give such  
A narrow space all round.  
The windows here, no longer square  
Or straight,  
Are able now, from their fantastic  
State,  
To squat down their own walls, and  
see the flowers.  
That get more drippings from the  
eaves than showers.  
Six hundred pounds for all this  
precious stone!

These little, quaint old windows  
squinting down;  
This orchard, with its apples' last  
appeal

to dueling or sweet cider; this  
deep well,

Whose little eye has sparkled from  
its birth—

Four hundred years in sixty feet of  
earth!

—W. H. DAVIES, in *The Observer*  
(London).

## A Very Present Help

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT a comforting fact it is that time and place affect the availability of divine aid not at all! God, who "is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble," today is the one God about whom the Psalmist sang, and of whom Moses declared to the children of Israel, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Nor could it possibly be otherwise. If God, as the Bible states, changes not, what, then, can alter His benevolent law or its availability to men?

There is probably not a professing Christian who would not admit that God is omnipresent, and that He is ready to forgive sin when sin has been truly repented of and forsaken. Indeed, the forgiveness of sin and the reclamation of the sinner is the central point of orthodox theology. But are there not many who would not so readily admit that God heals sickness? Suppose one should tell a child that the rules of mathematics could help him to solve a problem in addition but not in subtraction; or that they could help in working out an example in both addition and subtraction, but not in division. One sees at once how illogical such a proposition would be, and how illogical such rules. The law of mathematics must of necessity be equal to the solving of any mathematical problem. Furthermore, it is always present and ever available; time and place do not affect it in the least, the one thing needed to put it into operation being a knowledge of the law.

If this is true with regard to mathematics, how much more must it be true of divine law! As one hymn-writer has said,

"The Principle of being, God,  
is with us everywhere."

Surely if "the Principle of being, God,—whom the Apostle John defines as Love,—is "with us everywhere," then the law of divine Love must be available for the solution of every

problem which confronts mankind. Christ Jesus proved this when He said to the scribes, "For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" and immediately healed the man who was sick of the palsy. Evidence, indeed, that God is "a very present help" in the healing of sickness as well as of sin!

On page 202 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "We admit that God has almighty power, is 'a very present help in trouble'; and yet we rely on a drug or hypnotism to heal disease, as if senseless matter or erring mortal mind had more power than omnipotent Spirit." What a hopeless condition mankind would feel itself to be in if it had to rely upon "senseless matter" or "erring mortal mind" for the healing of sin! Its plight would indeed be tragic, for there could be no such thing as forgiveness. If, then, one may avail himself of divine help in what seem to be the greater problems, why not in the lesser? The Psalmist surely perceived this when he sang, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

This understanding of God as "a very present help," which Christian Science imparts, transforms human experience because it banishes fear, that foe to health and happiness. Whatever the situation may be, one knows that divine law is at hand and instantly available, and that it is adequate beyond all that one can ask or think in meeting his need. Thus one proves the truth of the promise given in the book of Exodus, "I am the Lord that healeth thee." Therefore, if one is apparently attacked by sickness, all reliance upon material means is abandoned for complete reliance upon the one Mind, God. And what more could one possibly ask for in any distress than the help of infinite intelligence, infinite power, infinite divine Love?

Through the compassionate ministrations of Christian Science, men are daily awaking to the recognition of this very present help, not alone as a comforting assurance, but as a demonstrable fact; and they are proving the worth of this recognition through the overcoming of all hampering and discordant conditions. The omnipotence and omnipresence of God is to them no longer merely a theory, but the foremost fact in daily living. Those who have gained some understanding of Christian Science rejoice in demonstration of the assurance expressed by Whittier,

"But warm, sweet, tender, even yet  
A present help is He;  
And faith has yet its Olivet,  
And love its Galilee."

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTH  
With Key to  
the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY  
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER  
THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India B. 300	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India B. paper	3.60
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition. 4.00	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, India B. paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India B. paper	

# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## Greater Boston

### Fritz Carlton Hotel

BOYLSTON STREET AT ENTRANCE TO FENWAY, BOSTON, MASS.  
Six minutes to Park Street; five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.

Per Day  
Rooms with running water, \$2.50 2 Rooms with bath \$4 to \$7  
Rooms with private bath \$3 to \$4 3 Rooms with bath \$5 to \$8

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our Special Sunday Luncheon, 70c



### Hotel HEMENWAY

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person \$3.00 a day and up  
Two persons (double bed) \$3.00 a day and up  
Two persons (single beds) \$3.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath

L. H. TORREY, Manager

### THE MYLES STANDISH

A modern apartment hotel. Furnished and unfurnished suites with all conveniences including dumbwaiter, kitchenette, electric refrigerator, etc. Special rates for fall occupancy. One to four-room suites only available. Illustrated booklet on request.

30 Bay State Rd. at Beacon St.  
Telephone BACk Bay 4500



### The COMMANDER

A Modern Hotel of Fireproof Construction, with large, airy rooms, each with bath and shower—A complete dining service for either permanent or transient guests. Away from the din and roar of a busy city, yet only 12 minutes to the theatre and business district of Boston.

#### Colonial Ball Room

A beautiful room equipped with every known facility for the accommodation of 500 people.

#### Suites

Two to six rooms. Furnished or unfurnished. Very attractive rates with unexcelled service.

#### The Tavern

A restaurant—most unique atmosphere. Serving breakfast, fast, 7 to 9. Special Noon Lunches, Evening Dinners with an à la carte service at all times.

#### Private Rooms

For Bridge, Whist, Musicales and small luncheon or dinner parties.

#### A First-Class Beauty Shop, Barber Shop, Tailor, Gift-Shop and Newsstand

A Very Large and Spacious Main Lobby  
3 minutes from Christian Science church

A FEW DESIRABLE SUITES ARE AVAILABLE FOR FALL OCCUPANCY. APPLY NOW TO THE MORAN HOTELS, INC.

**The COMMANDER Hotel**  
Gardens—Bank St. — Cambridge, Mass.  
At the site of the Washington Inn

Tel. POR 4800

The Hotel Tower, Falmouth Heights, Cape Cod, under same management.

more people, for Shanghai is growing by leaps and bounds, and its destiny is to be one of the half dozen mighty cities of the world. In the great prosperity which will attend this growth the Russians will share, for they are settled here now as part of the community and for the most part they have abandoned any idea of ever returning permanently to their native land.

**MAYOR PLEADS FOR DISTRESSED MINERS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Mayor of Manchester, in conjunction with the Mayor of Salford and the president of the Manchester and Salford Free Church Federation, has made an appeal to the citizens of the towns to help the miners in their distress.

He says: "The whole condition of the coal industry presents a very grave and difficult problem, but the difficulties must not be allowed to paralyze a national effort to find a solution. . . . But in the meantime there is actual suffering to be relieved. Thousands of homes are only kept above the line of actual destitution by such help as the guardians are able to give. . . . It is easy to say that temporary relief is a mere palliative. That is quite true, and the conscience of the Nation needs to be stirred to find a remedy. But suffering such as this, if it cannot immediately be prevented, can be immediately relieved."

**Shanghai is Growing**

This does not mean, of course, that there is no longer poverty among them, but there is so much less and so much probability of that which does exist being soon relieved, that the matter no longer constitutes a problem. The most serious difficulty at present is the tendency of other Russians from all over the East, attracted by the stories they hear of the prosperity of their compatriots, to come to Shanghai. That comparative prosperity, achieved only after one of the most determined struggles ever made by any people, by no means justifies at present any accessions to the already large Russian colony, and much that has been gained will be lost if more Russians pour in during the next three or four years.

Ultimately, some of the commercial enterprises now under way will expand sufficiently to employ many

## Greater Boston

### THE VENDOME

#### Planned Comfort

Comfort doesn't just happen nor is it left to the guest to provide, at The Vendome.

The furnishings, the service, the little personal attentions are thoughtfully planned and carried out to make your visit a happy one.

Women travelling alone enjoy stopping here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

### The Charlesgate



Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces, spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.

Unobstructed view of Charles River and Boston skyline.

Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

Special Summer Rates for Tourists  
American Plan Dining Room  
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

### Hotel Lincolnshire

20 Charles Street, Boston  
Next to Corner of Beacon Street

Transient and Residential

Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential centers, shopping, theaters, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade.

A new, hotel, quiet and refined, having all the comforts of a first class hotel. Restaurant of the highest standard with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

Descriptive Booklet on Request

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

### The Savoy

455 Columbus Avenue  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Near Back Bay Stations

It's cool comfortable rooms, courteous service and convenient location appeal to all wishing good lodgings at moderate rates.

Rates  
Singles \$2.00 to \$3.00  
Doubles \$2.50 to \$4.00  
Suites 4 persons \$5 to \$6  
—All rooms with bath—

### Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Ave.  
The Distinctive Boston House

A delightful home for a short visit or permanent residence.

Excellent Cuisine.

Reasonable Rates  
KEN more 1480

### The Beaconsfield

Brookline (Boston), Mass.

The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere\*

Within easy access of the social life and business activities of the city. Select American Plan Dining Room. Rooms, \$10.00 to \$15.00 or more.

New Fireproof Garage

GILMAN M. LOUgee, Manager

### Riverbank Court Hotel

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge on the Charles River Basin Esplanade.

AN UNIQUER HOTEL FOR TOURISTS

Always cool and comfortable, 10 minutes from Boston Shopping and Theatres. At the gateway of the New England, with easy access to points North, and easy access to the South Shore and Cape Cod by direct boulevards.

Garage Ample Parking Space

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager

Tel. 2680 University

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

A. LeRoy Rose—Ownership Management

1. 2, and 3-ROOM SUITES  
Furnished and Unfurnished

1. LeRoy Rose—Ownership Management

## Massachusetts

### TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

Booklet on Request.

Women travelling alone enjoy staying here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

Booklet on Request.

Women travelling alone enjoy staying here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

Booklet on Request.

Women travelling alone enjoy staying here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

Booklet on Request.

Women travelling alone enjoy staying here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

Booklet on Request.

Women travelling alone enjoy staying here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

Booklet on Request.

Women travelling alone enjoy staying here.

"Service with a Smile"

ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON

TOYTOWN TAVERN

Winchendon, Mass.

You will like to vacation here.

18 hole Donald Ross Golf Course.

Mother Goose Dining Room.

Just Rest or Revel as you choose.

# HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

## Chicago

### The Bryson

ONE OF CHICAGO'S FINE HOTELS  
LAKE PARK AVENUE NEAR 50TH STREET

Those who read the Christian Science Monitor will like the Bryson. A record has been made by this hotel in attracting guests of discrimination and refinement.

THE BRYSON offers the UTMOST in HOTEL VALUE; unusual service—quiet elegance—the comforts of an exclusive home and good food. All of these at the LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

The hotel overlooks Lake Michigan, is convenient to the parks and beaches and the best transportation in Chicago. Nine minutes downtown on Illinois Central electric express trains. Surface cars and buses near by. A limited number of rooms, suites and kitchenettes are available.

Two blocks from a Christian Science church. Phone Oakland 3320



"NEAR THE LAKE"

### The Fairfax

ARTMENT HOTEL  
1 TO 4 ROOM SUITES

Rates by Day or Year

1369 Hyde Park Blvd., CHICAGO  
Telephone 2400

Electric Service to Business District—9 minutes bus at door.  
Write for Illustrated Folder  
Paul A. C. Anderson, Manager

Two blocks to church.  
Illustrated booklet gladly forwarded upon your request.



## South America

### Buenos Aires

STAY AT

### The SAVOY HOTEL

English Speaking Staff  
Telegraph Address  
SAVOY BUENOS AIRES

## Oregon

### Sovereign Hotel

APARTMENTS

Broadway &

Madison

Portland, Ore.

European Plan

All Rooms Bath.

Moderate Rates

Prevail

Situated 1 block

from theatre and

shopping districts.

Excellent accommodations including

completely equipped kitchens if desired, as well as maintain-

ing an excellent dining room.

Mallory Hotel

171 Lownsdale St., Portland, Ore.

AMERICAN PLAN

Close to business

district, yet suffi-

ciently removed to

insure quiet.

Excellent dining

room. Rooms and

suites, or with or

without bath, in moderate rates.

The Lake and Park at

your very door—quiet

secluded, but only a

short distance to the city cen-

ter. Christian Science

churches nearby.

Illustrated booklet gladly

forwarded upon your

request.



BEAUTIFUL NEW

### Hotel St. Clair

Within 5 minutes' walk of Chicago's business district—yet away from all noise and confusion. 22 stories high. Located in the Loop, between Lincoln Park, Gold Links, Bridle Path. Hotel rooms \$3 to \$5 daily—special monthly rates; kitchenettes, \$90 per month and up.

Hotel St. Clair  
Ohio and St. Clair Streets  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for free descriptive booklet or call Superior 4660

HOOTEL SOVEREIGN

Rush and Ohio Streets  
CHICAGO

One Block West Michigan Blvd.

European Fireproof. One of Chicago's most comfortable residential and transient hotels. Ten minute walk to shops and theaters.

Room and bath \$3.00 per day

Colorado

You Will Enjoy

The Shirley Savoy

Denver's Largest and Best Equipped Hotel. Reasonable Rates.

COFFEE SHOP & CAFE

Write for information

BROADWAY AT 17TH

Hotel Alexandria

Rush and Ohio Street

CHICAGO

Moderately priced, conveniently located, modern hotel. Ten minutes walk to Loop Center.

Rates \$2.00 to \$3.50 per bath.

SPECIAL LOW RATES  
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

Hotel Eastgate

Ontario at St. Clair Sts., CHICAGO

Hotel Eastgate appeals particularly to those who appreciate clean, comfortable and modern surroundings in a homelike atmosphere. 16 stories high. Walking distance from the Loop. Rates \$2.50 to \$4.50 daily with special inducements to permanent guests. Write or phone Mr. Hart, Superior 3880, for information. Just a Whisper from the Loop.

Minnesota

OLIN HOTEL

DENVER

Logan St., bet. 14th Ave. and Colfax

10 minutes' walk to Business District. Room rates, \$2 to \$3 per day. Special rates to permanent guests. Write or phone Mr. Huntington, Manager.

PEOPLES WHO TRAVEL  
READ THE MONITOR

## South America

### Buenos Aires

STAY AT

### The SAVOY HOTEL

English Speaking Staff  
Telegraph Address  
SAVOY BUENOS AIRES

## California

### New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan

Single Double

50 rooms \$1.50 \$2.00

150 rooms \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

300 rooms with private bath \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with private bath \$3.00-\$3.50 \$3.50-\$4.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Free Auto Buses Meet All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day. European Plan



## CATTLE AND HOGS AT NEW HIGH PRICES

Broad Shipping Demand and Light Supplies Are Chief Factors

## SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Choice yearling cattle and all weights of hogs sold at new high prices for the year, while lambs cashed at new low levels for the present year's crop, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

There was a dependable demand for all weights of choice steers and yearlings throughout the week at steady to strong prices, and 200-pound yearlings topped \$1.41 Monday.

Grass and calf feed cattle from the Southwest and of Southwestern origin fed in corn belt states constituted an increased percentage of receipts and by substituting these heavier cattle for the lighter choice grades buyers were able to force prices for the latter 25 to 40 cents lower, while these lower grade cattle were in broad demand at steady prices.

Choice cattle sold mostly from \$16 to \$20 with short 100-lb. kinds ranging down to \$14.50, and grassers to \$12.50 and below.

Stocker and feeder cattle were in light supply, and prices ruled steady, a spread of \$11 to \$12 taking the bulk.

Grass-fed lambs, 200 pounds, fed heifers showing even more price loss.

Hogs advanced to the \$13 mark in a \$1.10 to \$1.25 higher market for the week. That price was 25 cents above the top for 1927, and the highest price paid since November 1926.

A steady demand and light supplies were the principal factors responsible for the sharp advance in prices. The total supply for the week at Chicago was one of the lightest in recent years. At the high time good and choice hogs sold at \$19.25 to 27.00 cents, and from \$12.25 to \$12.85, and packing hogs from \$11.15 to \$11.75.

Pigs and light hogs were in broad demand, good grade 120-170 pound weights selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50.

For the first week this season lamb receipts assumed average proportions, and lambs, 100 pounds, were in light supply. The market was 25 cents lower as the week closed, a spread of \$14.25 to \$14.85 buying the bulk of good and choice lambs of all sizes as well as Western origin.

Feeding lambs were in broad demand at strong to 25 cents higher prices, and a spread of \$13.50 to \$14.25 bought the bulk of good and choice grades as the week closed.

## ATLANTIC GULF OIL CORP. DISTRIBUTION

The \$6 dividend just declared by the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation will involve \$1,500,000 cash. The corporation has 200,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

This distribution is made possible by the recent payment of a \$1,779,000 judgment to the company by the United States Shipping Board. The money grew out of a claim for breach of contract between the oil corporation and the United States Shipping Board, which claim was upheld by the courts.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines owns 107,500 shares of Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation stock, hence its share of the dividend will be \$645,000, or \$3.15 a share on its own common stock.

## INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS Bid Asked

Am Brit & Cont Svc. 90 94

do 6 pf 28 32

Am European Sec. 107 117

Am Investors Tr. 50 55

do 6 pf 44 49

Am Inst Corp. 50 52

do 6 pf 12 12

Am Invest Svc. 19 21

Beacon Participation, Inc. 21 23

Canadian Bldg Tr. 52 58

Centurion Share Tr. 51 52

Chain Stores Invest. Corp. 60 61

do 6 pf 120 124

Colonial Investors 214 214

Diversified Tr Shares 204 214

do ser B 183 193

do ser C 125 125

Federal Capital Corp. 27 30

do pf without war 23 25

do pf with war 254 28

do 6 pf 20

First Fed For Inv. 165 165

Financial Invest Co. 264 284

Fixed Trust Shares 183 183

Guardian Investors (Cont.) 26 28

do pf 28

Investor Trust Shares 136 164

Investment Co. Am. A. 147 175

Investment Cert A. 163 175

Investment Cert C. (ser A-27) 245 245

do ser B. 23 23

do ser C. 22 22

do 6 pf 22

Investor Trust Shares 136 164

Investment Co. Am. A. 147 175

Investment Cert A. 163 175

Investment Cert C. (ser A-27) 245 245

do ser B. 23 23

do ser C. 22 22

do 6 pf 22

Investor Trust Shares 136 164

Investment Co. Am. A. 147 175

Investment Cert A. 163 175

Investment Cert C. 163 175

do 6 pf 22

Joint Investors 33 33

do units 125 125

General Skydr Crp 6 pf. 98 100

do com 38 40

do 6 pf. 100 102

do 7 pf. 124 124

do com 69 71

\*Int Sec Corp. Of Am. cl A. 61 66

do 6 pf. 66 67

do 6 pf. 120 122

do 6 pf. 124 124

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## JUNIOR TENNIS NEAR FINALS

Shields Plays Plymire While Wood Faces Gledhill in Semifinals

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WESTBURY, Ind.—The four best junior tennis players in the United States—from the East and two from the sunny slopes of the Pacific coast—were to meet Friday on the courts of the Culver Military Academy in the semifinal round of the United States junior singles.

Francis X. Shields of Columbia Grammar School, New York, the defending champion, was to play H. L. Plymire, Palo Alto, left-hander, W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., was to meet Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara.

Crane, Elmira.

In the semifinal round of the United States boys' singles, H. K. Gram of Nashville, the top seeded player, faced W. M. Levitan of Dorchester, Mass., and R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., was to clash with Raeme Donavan, New York.

As the plans were subject to change, the officials Thursday decided to play the final on both junior and boys' doubles events Friday. In the junior championship fray, Shields and Wood were to meet Gledhill and E. Vines of Pasadena. The boys' doubles were Cram and the boys' doubles of Austin, Tex., arrayed against Donavan and D. G. Wallace, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Shields found defeat staring him in the face Thursday in the quarterfinal round of the singles. Only his greater tenacity and skill and his ability to draw on his reserves in the pinches enabled the eastern youth to defeat W. M. Hines of Montreal, N. C., after three hard sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

### Sport Short Lived

In the final set, after Hines had put up an exhibition running the champion ragged in the second set, the southern youth took a 3—2 lead and then, with a single shot, won the winning shield's service. Hines' spirit was short lived, however, as the champion drove and volleyed his way to victory.

Plymire scored rather an upset when he eliminated Senator Coughlin of Salt Lake City, 6—3, 6—3, in the battle between two of the most versatile left-handers junior tennis has ever seen. The scores were 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

The other round of eight junior sets in the East and the semifinals of the honor, Gledhill won from Clifford Sutter, 6—2, 6—3, and Wood romped over H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

Another upset was furnished in the boy's singles. Hebard played a steady brand of tennis to defeat Bradley, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, and Hebard was off set by Hebard's accuracy and the Texas youth went down fighting a hard, but ineffective game.

The other boy's quarterfinal matches went in straight sets. Cram won from L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4. Lichtenstein took of J. F. Baumann, 6—2, 6—3, and Cram defeated R. D. Spangler, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—4.

Earl Taylor and F. K. Kamrath, Austin, Tex., won by default in the junior doubles, and the boys' semi-finals to Shields and Wood, 6—2, 6—4.

In the other junior doubles semifinal match Gledhill and Vines defeated Sutter and Hines, 6—3, 6—2.

### Bralley and Cram Win

Bralley and Cram flirted with defeat in their boy's doubles semifinal, but emerged victorious over Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., and H. S. Tenny of Greenwich, Conn., 7—6, 6—3. Donavan and Wallace easily defeated Baumann and R. L. Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind., 6—2, 6—4. The summary:

### UNITED STATES JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

F. X. Shields, New York, defeated W. M. Hines, Montreal, N. C., 6—4, 6—6.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Clifford Sutter, New Orleans, 6—2, 6—4.

H. L. Plymire, Palo Alto, defeated Joseph Coughlin, Salt Lake City, 6—2, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Raeme Donavan, New York, defeated R. D. Spangler, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—4.

### JUNIOR DOUBLES—

Quarterfinal Round

Earl Taylor, F. K. Kamrath, Austin, Tex., won by default in the junior doubles, and the boys' semi-finals to Shields and Wood, 6—2, 6—4.

In the other junior doubles semifinal match Gledhill and Vines defeated Sutter and Hines, 6—3, 6—2.

Bralley and Cram Win

Bralley and Cram flirted with defeat in their boy's doubles semifinal, but emerged victorious over Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., and H. S. Tenny of Greenwich, Conn., 7—6, 6—3. Donavan and Wallace easily defeated Baumann and R. L. Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind., 6—2, 6—4. The summary:

### UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.

W. M. Levitan, Dorchester, Mass., defeated J. F. Baumann, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

R. K. Hebard, White Plains, N. Y., defeated B. Bradley, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

W. B. Wood, Jr., Milton, Mass., defeated H. E. Vines, Pasadena, 6—1, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOYS' SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—

Quarterfinal Round

K. H. Cram, Nashville, defeated L. J. Lichtenstein, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—4.



## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts****LOWELL****THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE**Sold exclusively by  
W. F. WHALAN, 140 Paige Street  
Merrimack Square, Theater Building**MORSE & BEALS****FLORISTS**

Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400

**LYNN****FURNITURE**

Plus

**ACCESSORIES**

At Gifford's you will find a wide selection of occasional furniture such as ODD TABLES — VIVID CHAIRS — SHINING MIRRORS — ARTISTIC LAMPS — RUGS — FLOOR COVERINGS — DRAPERY, Etc. Many North Shore home beautifiers find it advantageous to place their confidence in Gifford's.

**W. B. GIFFORD**

99 MARKET STREET, LYNN

Use the New Method of Cooking Without Water

A Complete Set of

ALUMINUM UTENSILS, \$12.78

8-quart covered pan, 4 1/2-quart Dutch oven, 10-quart cooking pot.

All Made of Heavy Aluminum

**TITUS & BUCKLEY CO.**

298-310 UNION STREET

Look to This Store for Your Vacation Togs and Supplies

*Gifford's*

76-92 Market St. 47-49 Andrew St.

**MEN'S COMPLETE FURNISHINGS****A. W. LONVAL**

Breakers 1654 385 Union Street

**J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc.****COAL**

4 CENTRAL SQUARE

Tel. Bks. 7129-7128

We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household

**Whyte's Enterprise Laundry**

83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

**COAL**

Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood

**Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall**

Incorporated 8 Central Square

**MALDEN****F.H. Middlebrook & Son**

Interior Decorators and Upholsterers

Furniture Repaired or

Made and Finished to Order

Fine Wallpapers and Linoleums

8 Oxford St. Tel. Mal. 3583-0567-J

Our New Fall Styles

Now Arriving

are more numerous than ever

"SELEY ARCH-PRESERVER"

"DOROTHY DODD" and

"BROCKTON CO-OPERATIVE"

HOSIERY TO MATCH

HIGGINS

102 Pleasant Street, Malden

GEORGE DOWNE

JEWELER

Full Line of Pewter Ware

28 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

Family

**Laundry Company**

27-49 Dartmouth Street

MALDEN

Phones: Mal. 8097-3098

**DOROTHY BENHAM****MILLINERY**

147 Pleasant Street

Malden

**MEDFORD****Thomas O'Brien & Sons**

Clothing,

Hats and Furnishings

"Medford's Store for Men and Boys"

OPPOSITE MEDFORD THEATRE

**POWDER****HOUSE****LAUNDRY**

Wet Wash—Flat Work—

Hand Work—

Telephone Somerset 4459-J

Established 1888

J. E. VOLPE A. C. VOLPE

**P. VOLPE & SONS**

Fruit and Vegetables

MEDFORD SQUARE

Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

**Queen Quality**

Hold Exclusively by

PINKHAM, THE SHOE COMPANY

41 BALEM STREET Tel. Mystic 2018-M

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Massachusetts****MEDFORD**

(Continued)

**The Splendid**FINE PLACE TO MEET  
BEST PLACE TO EAT

Wedding Parties and Club Gatherings

9 MAIN STREET MYSTIC 5413

Meditford Square

Meat Shop

Heavy Western Beef

8 Forest Street

Medford Square

Telephone Mystic 3310

SIMPLIFIES BAKING

SIMPLIFIES BAKING

Meditford Square

Meat Shop

Heavy Western Beef

8 Forest Street

Medford Square

Telephone Mystic 3310

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.

43 Harrison Street Cen. Newt. 1477-J

J. T

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Massachusetts

## WELLESLEY

(Continued)

**The DAINTY SHOP**  
17 Central St., Wellesley, Mass.  
Phone Wel. 1076  
We serve Lunches, Candies and Fountain Products. Ice Cream Delivery Service in the Wellesleya.

**FRASER'S FLOWERS**  
ARE GUARANTEED FRESH  
THE BEST OF FLOWERS,  
ARRANGED ARTISTICALLY  
ALL KINDS OF POTTED PLANTS  
Free Delivery Flowers Telephoned  
48 Central Street Tel. Wel. 0700

**WEYMOUTH**  
W. D. AITKEN, Jr.  
PLUMBING and HEATING  
15 Front Street Weymouth  
Res. Tel. Braintree 0603-W  
Office Tel. Weymouth 0217

**WORCESTER**

Herbert M. Carleton  
Writes Every Kind of  
**INSURANCE**  
and invites an opportunity to  
be of service to you.  
608 Park Building  
Tel. Park 1676-Shrewsbury 70

**Estabrook & Luby**  
Flowers  
43 Pleasant St. Tel. Park 5234  
Flowers Telephoned Everywhere

**GREY'S, Inc.**  
330 Main Street

**CANDIES**  
Luncheon, Teas, Dinner

**SPENCER CORSETS**  
"We create a design especially for you."  
Let me demonstrate  
MRS. MABEL E. CRANDELL  
Registered Corsetiere  
63 Lake Avenue

**STENBERG & CO., Inc.**  
6 Walnut Street Telephones Park 820

Interior Decorators of  
Churches, Public Buildings and  
Residences

**SLOCUM'S SILK STORE**  
418 Main Street

Silks of Every Description  
Suitable for Every Occasion

**New Hampshire**  
CONCORD

Souvenir Paper-Cutters of  
Old Man of the Mountains  
Bronze \$1.00 Sterling \$3.50  
Mail orders filled.

N. C. NELSON CO.  
Jewelers  
CONCORD, N. H.

**BANKS FISH MARKET**  
Fish, Vegetables,  
Imported and Domestic Cheese  
FANCY CANNED GOODS

**VISIT OUR CAMERA  
AND GIFT SHOP**

Walter E. Dunlap  
22 N. Main Street Tel. 1357-W

**CINDERELLA**  
An Eating Place of Quality

Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream  
Lunches put up to take out

Concord, N. H. Opp. State House

**KING'S GARAGE**  
EDWARD S. KING, Proprietor  
gent for Photo-Arrow and Jordan Cars  
General Cord Tires, Automobile Livery  
Rental Storage and Supplies

192 PLEASANT ST. Tel. 210

**THE CAROLYN SHOP**  
GOWNS, HATS,  
NOVELTY JEWELRY

Hosiery, Unusual Bags and Purses

116 N. Main St. Concord, N. H.

Endicott Furniture Co.

Complete House Furnishers

CASH ON CHARGE

1 So. Main St., Corner Pleasant St.

**GEO. R. TAYLOR & CO.**

Coal and Coke

HEAVY TRUCKING

29 North Main St. Tel. 364-W

H. D. ANDREWS

Native Turkeys,  
Chickens and Ducks

19 N. Main St. Tel. 70

92 N. Spring St. Tel. 1980

**PARISIAN**

DRY CLEANING CO.

Reliable Cleaning and Dyeing

13 SO. STATE ST. Tel. 832-W

**CHECKER CAB**

We Also Have Plain Cars

**Day and Night Service**

138 WARREN ST. Tel. 61

R. F. ROBINSON CO.

Ladies' and Children's Wear

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

**DAVIS FARM**

Home Cooked Foods of Quality

For Sale by

H. D. Andrews and A. J. Gifford

DECORATED CAKES  
for Parties and Weddings

**FRESH VEGETABLES  
EVERY DAY**

Sandwich Fillings and All the Novelties

for Picnics

81 SOUTH STREET Tel. 36

There are Gift Suggestions Galore  
to Be Found at Our Establishment

The House of

PICKETT & STUART

Platinum Jewelry, Watches

30 NORTH MAIN STREET

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New Hampshire

## CONCORD

(Continued)

## ELIZABETH ARDEN

London Paris New York

Wholesale Dealers in

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New Hampshire

## CONCORD

(Continued)

## WOODWORTH &amp; CO.

Vermont Creamery Butter

and Fairmont's Rolled "Better Butter"

776 ELM STREET Tel. 4567

Try Our

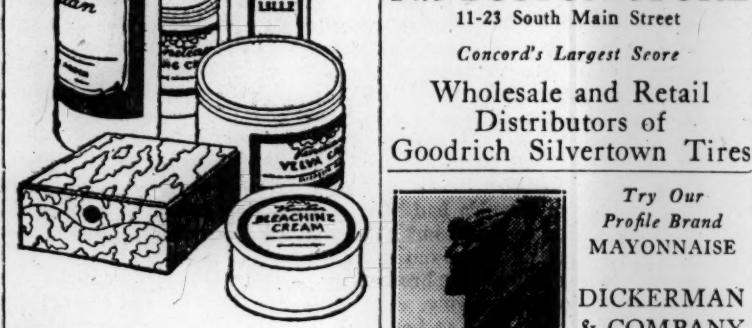
Tom O'Shanter Brand

CONCORD, N. H. Tel. 880

Wholesale and Retail

Distributors of

Goodrich Silvertown Tires

The Arden Venetian Toilet Preparations  
are on sale at

## HARRY G. EMMONS

CONCORD, N. H.

## TRASK'S RADIO SHOP

Radiola and Atwater Kent

36 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H. Tel. 2310

## PAGE BROTHERS

GROCERIES, MEATS and PROVISIONS

FREE DELIVERY

18 Concord Street Tel. 17

## Household Electric Shop

ERNEST S. BROOKS, Owner

General Electric Refrigerators

Savage Washing Machines

Johnson Oil Burners

"Hotpoint" Electrical Appliances

27 So. Main Street, Concord, N. H.

## Harper Method Shop

Novelties in Toilet Accessories

Bobbing, Shampooing, Marcelling, Water Waving

4 Park St. Tel. 2301

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Fountain Pens and Desk Sets

School and Office Supplies

Novelties in Brass and Glass

Framing Our Specialty.

Brown and Saltmarsh 86 N. Main St.

## JACKMAN &amp; LANG

Insurance of All Kinds

2 So. Main St., Concord, N. H.

## SEAMANS' ELECTRIC SHOP

Kelinator

Electric Refrigerators

ABC Automatic Oil Burners

5 Oddfellows Ave Tel. 1486-W

## W. C. GIBSON

Books, Stationery and Periodicals

Dennison Goods Gifts

108 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

Canned Goods and Vegetables

Framing Our Specialty.

132 Pleasant Street Tel. 94

## J. C. PENNEY &amp; CO.

Everything in Wearables

73 N. MAIN ST. Tel. 2390

## "HOMESTEAD"

RESTFUL ROOMS

HOME-LIKE MEALS

Automobile Service Tel. 1165-It

MRS. E. BARNES Concord, N. H. Route 2

DEW-DROP-IN

For HOOD'S ICE CREAM

Daily and Sunday Papers

The Christian Science Monitor always on sale.

Prop. W. N. Hanson 34 So. Street

## F. A. COLTON

Insurance

Telephone 414 for Interesting Data

or a Personal Call

77 N. Main St., Concord, N. H.

## MISS MARCY THE NEW STORE

We specialize in Millinery, Hosiery, Embroidery, Corsets. An expert Tailor and Dressmaker will serve you without extra charge.

79 NORTH MAIN STREET

## CANTILEVER SHOES

TONKIN &amp; FRASER

ELITE BOOT SHOP

63 No. Main Street Tel. 1297-M

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New Hampshire

## CONCORD

(Continued)

## C. D. STEELE &amp; SON

Vermont Creamery Butter

and Fairmont's Rolled "Better Butter"

776 ELM STREET Tel. 4567

Try Our

Tom O'Shanter Brand

CONCORD, N. H. Tel. 880

Wholesale and Retail

Distributors of

Goodrich Silvertown Tires

Fitchburg, Clinton, Leominster, Gardner, Nashua, Lowell

Besse &amp; Bryant Co.

The Besse System Store at Nashua, N. H.

SMART STYLES

MODERATE PRICES

Clothing for All the Family

CONCORD, N. H.

Try Our

Profile Brand MAYONNAISE

DICKERMAN &amp; COMPANY

CONCORD, N. H.

LACONIA

Lakeside Filling Station

Depot Square Auto Supply

"The Good Old Gas and Sun" Auto Oils

Vulcanizing, Tires and Tubes, Accessories

Radios and Supplies

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. William J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Adriatic Accords

UNQUESTIONABLY the ratification of the Accords of Nettuno by the Jugoslav Parliament will do much toward consolidating peace in the Adriatic. That certain causes of friction still remained between European countries after the conclusion of the post-war treaties was not surprising. If one country was satisfied, another might profess itself dissatisfied. There are matters which have remained unsettled, or, in the opinion of one of the parties, badly settled. From time to time a dispute becomes acute, though there is good reason to believe that, by the new methods of diplomacy, these disputes will never be allowed to develop into anything serious.

Between Italy and Jugoslavia which, roughly speaking, occupy the two shores of the Adriatic, there have been many differences of opinion, and at times the attention of the world has been directed to the possibilities of strife in the narrow sea. Happily the Nettuno Accords may be expected to ameliorate the relations between these two powers which should, for their own common interests, live side by side in amity.

These conventions were concluded in 1925, but Signor Mussolini recently complained that they had not been approved by the Belgrade Parliament. When, after conciliatory interventions by both Great Britain and France, the Jugoslav Government decided to submit them to the legislative body, there were small but significant outbreaks in the country. In Croatia and in Dalmatia there were manifestations, and the incidents which were registered had their natural repercussions in Italy. Yet it must be remarked that the governments of both countries displayed the utmost moderation, and it is now to be trusted that no more will be heard of the rivalry between Jugoslavia and Italy.

The Nettuno Accords were intended to settle such problems as the traffic of Zara and its hinterland, and the commercial relations between Flume and Susak, while giving reciprocal advantages to the workers on the shores of the Adriatic. The opposition in Jugoslavia arose from the belief that the conventions favored Italy and worked to the disadvantage of Jugoslavia. In face of this hostility, the Belgrade Government hesitated to demand their ratification. Italy grew restive and the diversities of views became greater.

To the original cause of quarrel there was added the unfriendly sentiment engendered by the treaty which Italy negotiated with Albania, a little country on the Jugoslav side of the Adriatic. It was represented that Italy was endeavoring to secure a foothold, a jumping-off place against Jugoslavia. Thereupon Jugoslavia entered into a treaty with France which was held to be an alliance pointed against Italy. Those diplomatic combinations are to be deprecated. The dispute was no longer local. It extended to other powers, and by the functioning of the network of European treaties it was impossible to foresee how far the nations might, at some later date, be ranged against each other in separate camps.

This short account of the recent diplomatic history of the Adriatic will show the importance of the settlement that has now been effected. Jugoslavia has taken a decisive step which should secure peace. It is now for Italy to make a beau geste. Were Signor Mussolini, in response to Jugoslavia, to affirm that the Tirana Treaty, which links up Albania to Italy, is not directed against Jugoslavia, he would do much to efface the legend of aggressiveness that has arisen around him, and in his turn would be regarded as one of the peacemakers in the Adriatic.

### Miners to Become Harvesters

EXPERIMENTAL as is the bringing of 10,000 British coal miners to Canada to aid in harvesting the grain crop, there is every reason to believe that it will work out satisfactorily on all sides. Canada will be benefited in having an adequate reserve of farm hands for what promises to be a record crop. Great Britain will be relieved of that number of surplus workmen for a period of several weeks, and perhaps permanently, while the laborers themselves will be in a position to earn money rather than to eke out a dubious existence on the "dole."

The coal miners are accustomed to hard labor, so that while the work in the harvest fields will be novel to them it is not likely that it will prove too arduous. Out of so large a number of men there are almost sure to be a certain proportion who will adapt themselves to their new environment, will perceive the wonderful opportunities which Canada offers to those who settle and till her soil, and will decide to remain in Canada, bringing their families across as soon as possible.

Canada seeks settlers, and primarily those with the British traditions behind them. It is obvious that the coal miners of England form a peculiarly suitable body from which to recruit immigrants. Coal mining in England is on the decline, with France now the possessor of extensive mines of its own and Italy, once a purchaser of British coal, now developing its

water power for electricity. With their own type of work gone, perhaps forever, the British coal miners may well form the nucleus of a tide of immigration to Canada which not only will provide these men and their families with a means of earning a livelihood, but will help to populate the vast stretches of western Canada.

### The Federal Budget

THERE is no particular reason why the United States should be in the least apprehensive over the proposed increases in government expenditures during the next fiscal year. The Director of the Budget, Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, in his conversations with President Coolidge at Superior, Wis., indicated that the estimated expenditures for the year 1929-30 will be at least \$500,000,000 greater than for the year previous. And while it is anticipated there will be a treasury deficit of something like \$100,000,000, this is purely a "paper" deficit. In other words, the increased cost of the Government, with even the deficit itself, does not represent an actual shortage in funds, but merely a bookkeeping process. During the period of rapid deflation of the bonded debt, coinciding with a renewal of the expansion of the normal functions of the Government, such a situation is pretty apt to develop.

It has been estimated, for instance, that the one item which promises to contribute the most to this \$500,000,000 increase in expenditures results from tax refunds. At least \$130,000,000 will be expended during the next fiscal year in the refunding of taxes, and it is planned to put aside that much in the budget estimates. This, however, is but returning to taxpayers what was collected from them in the first instance. It is as much a reduction in revenues as it is an increase in expenditures. Of far more importance is the expected expenditure of \$550,000,000 toward the retirement of the debt. This is at least \$10,000,000 more than is to be spent this year for the same purpose. Yet debt retirement means the limitation of the outstanding liabilities of the Government and the removal of a fixed obligation. Such expenditures improve the financial position of the Government and represent no final burden upon the public.

The increase in expenditures for national defense will be approximately \$39,000,000. The total of such expenditures during 1929-30 will be something like \$659,000,000. But this includes the rehabilitation of posts and housing and not so much an addition to the munitions or war machinery. As a matter of fact, the budget so far takes no thought of the possibility of increased naval building, despite the fact that a large cruiser construction program is in the offing. Treaty negotiations now in the process of consummation may completely nullify these present possibilities.

There has been, however, a pressing need for the enlargement of the civil activities of the Government. Drastic economies of the last few years have held these back. With the retirement of the public debt to a figure more easy to handle by the Treasury, and the curtailment of annual interest charges, the possibilities for easing up somewhat in the economies are obvious. The budget as proposed, although larger than for the preceding year, is still below the safety limit set by President Coolidge in his address before the annual business meeting of the Government last June. Then President Coolidge set \$3,700,000,000 as the limit for appropriations. The promise so far made total \$208,000 less. An improved business outlook might easily increase the tax revenues and render this margin of safety still larger.

### Progress of Music in Japan

MUSIC has made far greater progress in Japan than has painting, sculpture or any other of the arts of the Western world. Thus Japan today is one of the world's best markets for gramophone records, while a number of the world's outstanding artists perform before full houses in Tokyo, Osaka and other Japanese cities at prices which would be impossible in most American cities. Moreover, it is an uncommon thing, when tramping through the countryside far removed from the ports and cities of the Empire, to hear the strains of opera or of some popular song floating out across the rice paddies. The radio, which has met with a great success in the Far East, furnishes Western music almost daily, and music of one sort or another occupies more than half of the programs broadcast.

Not only, however, is this prevalence of Western music noticeable in Japan, but also an understanding and appreciation of it is gaining ground. For instance, Tokyo now possesses three symphony orchestras with subscription concerts each season. Also, during the warm weather, concerts or recitals are given almost every night in one of the downtown parks, and the people flock to them in thousands.

Japan's eager and intelligent acceptance of Western music is bringing another development of importance in its train. Japanese music as such consists of a simple melody and intricate rhythms. There is no harmony in it as that word is understood in the West, but it is becoming recognized that the best of Japanese music has something of importance to contribute to the world, although it must be reshaped and harmonized before the world will accept or understand it. This process of reshaping is well underway, many Japanese songs having been orchestrated in the Western fashion so that they retain their Japanese melody and as much of their Japanese rhythm as is compatible with the elimination of discord. In other cases Western musicians have made a study of Japanese music and have then composed original scores based in a general way on the result of their studies.

### Journalism in Italy

OF ALL the institutions that have undergone changes at the hands of the Fascist régime, there is perhaps none in Italy which has been affected quite as much as the press. No longer enjoying the liberty given to the papers of other nations, the newspapers of Italy all follow an identical policy, and from their columns criticism of the Government has prac-

tically disappeared. Their readers complain of the monotony of the material presented and the limits within which they confine themselves. The press is said to be tediously uniform. Kindly disposed people say they would like to see it broaden out so as to take in new fields of observation and study.

Perhaps it will have an opportunity to do so when the graduates of the schools of journalism make their way into the newspaper offices, for journalism has been introduced into the university curriculum, first at Perugia, then at Ferrara, and finally at Milan. At Perugia, a chair of the history of journalism has been inaugurated, and courses in journalism are being taught elsewhere. This on the surface appears to be a forward step, and has immense possibilities. Yet much depends on the subsequent use to which the courses are put. If they are utilized chiefly to further the ends of Fascism their usefulness may be considerably curtailed.

On the other hand, if they portend an era of freedom of expression, they may help to lift the profession out of the rut into which it has fallen. Systems of journalism have produced excellent results in the United States and elsewhere, and some of the most brilliant journalists have recorded their debt to the schools through which they have passed. Not only have they helped to raise the standards of the press, but they have also inculcated high ideals in the youth bent upon making journalism their career. Liberty of the press is essential to public opinion. Its preservation is an important factor, to be remembered when changes are impending that are likely to affect seriously the future of journalism.

### Automatic Marketing

THE comprehensive demands upon the modern housewife are known to all observant persons. She must, as her grandmother did, look well to the ways of her household. The family must be clothed, and fed, and educated, and happy, and looked after in all other respects which enter into the experience of the average person. It is true that the efficient housewife of today does not spin the yarn or weave the homespun from which the family is clothed; nor does she make the bread, or the butter, or the cheese, or the preserves, or dry the corn or the winter fruits in the way that her foremothers provided for the table. Nor does she wash the linen or embroider it, or stay its thinning loveliness with delicate needlework. She does not need to do these things. She has the daily paper to read, her clubs to attend, her political interest to keep alert and to increase, her office hours to fill. And as one thing leads to another, housekeeping must, in these circumstances, become largely automatic. It is therefore gradually conforming itself to mechanical, electrical, automatic, serve-yourself appliances which would have made demure ladies of other days gasp with astonishment.

The automobile may take the family far afield for its dinners or suppers. But if the family elects to dine at home, the iceless refrigerator, the fireless cooker, the all-but-disappearing kitchenette contribute to the general convenience. But the marketing must still be done; and, as if in response to the steadily increasing demand for time-saving, labor-saving, thought-saving devices, the "Automarket" has now made its bow to the housekeeping department of the world; at least, it has done so in Louisville, Ky., with the promise of making its "chain" appearance in other cities if the demand warrants.

The housewife in Louisville, so it is said, need no longer step out of her motorcar to select groceries for the family table. She may drive into the Automarket, "a long, narrow building with two driveways, an entrance and an exit." There she may attach "to the handle of her car door a rope that pulls along a fabric basket" which, it is said, "can carry much more than a husband can, and is much handier." As the car is guided along a driveway, revolving shelves of canned goods, staples, and fresh fruits, and vegetables sweep before the housewife, from which she may select anything and everything for the family board, and pay for the whole at the end of the route.

The report does not explain what may happen in case popularity of the device result eventually in traffic jams. It is too soon, perhaps, to ascertain whether, if the housewife be signaled to "speed up," she shall be obliged to pluck from the revolving shelves the first can that passes before her, regardless of choice. Perhaps this will be where the husband may recover his erstwhile "handy" part in the domestic economy by seizing adroitly the preferred concoctions, reputed to be "as good as mother used to make."

### Editorial Notes

Recent reports that the United States Olympic track and field team was below standard because it failed to win its usual number of first places in the 1928 classic serve no useful purpose. On the other hand, the words of Coach E. L. Farrell, of Harvard University track fame, as he stepped off the gangplank of the ship which bore him home, "We were beaten by better athletes—that is all," are the very essence of sportsmanship.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann has just celebrated his fifth anniversary as leader of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is a tribute to him and his Nation that, during nine changes of government in the Reich, his policy of reconciliation to insure European peace has been accepted.

American farmers are advised by an agricultural expert who has just returned from a study of European methods, to grow only the crop to which their land is best suited. What a harvest of weeds would result if the beliefs of some farmers were true!

Premier Venizelos is said to favor dipping Greek voters' fingers in yellow ink so that election officials may detect "repeaters." A surer safeguard is to make the voters recognize the stain of duplicate balloting, whether the ink is applied or not.

Bouncing Betty and sweet William are vying for favor in the old-fashioned garden.

### In a Pennsylvania Cornfield

BACK of Ephrata, waving fields of tall, glossy corn rustled musically in the lazy August breeze. Toward nightfall, when the soft blue of the summer sky flamed into rose and violet with long thin streaks of pale lemon-yellow outlining the distant horizon line, the odor of green, glossy cornstalks would freight the air with its peculiar, pungent perfume.

It was always at sunset time, when the mountains that shut her little world snugly in with soft, enveloping silence wore their striped mantles of purple and blue and deep, restful green, that Sophia found her own particular nook and rested there. Sophia lived in the little red house around the far bend of the road, halfway up the Big Mountain; the little house that set far back from the highway in a sea of waving corn; the little house that her grandfather Leiberman had built when he first came to America from Germany; the little house that typified Sophia's uneventful world.

Twice in her sixteen years Sophia had been to Ephrata, a distance of about thirteen miles, but mostly she had "stayed to home," taking on extra duties as the years went by, caring for the numerous little brothers and sisters, helping in the fields, cooking, sewing, cleaning, and all the while cherishing a dream deep in her heart.

Softly the early night wind sang through the cornfields; a hermit thrush sent his evening praises lifting through the air; a friendly little cottontail whisked by, almost near enough for Sophia to reach out and touch; crickets sang gayly, and a family of frogs down in the stream at the foot of the slanting field croaked out their steady joy. Still Sophia sat under a tall pine tree letting the breeze tumble her sunny curls, her face flushed with the thrill of her dream.

"It is the hunger-heart again," she said aloud, "it is that I must books have still and learning. How many times already have I for schooling asked and always it is we are 'too poor' when all the time he holds the dollars fast. Year after year they grow until he must have many more than he can count. It would so little matter if I could schooling get!"

The afterglow of the sunset was fading fast and a slender crescent of pale gold climbed higher in the sky; a weird, fairylike hush hung over the cornfields. Sophia leaned her bright curls against the bark of the pine tree and stretched her bare feet straight out before her: "Corn," she cried with a horse catch in her sweet young voice, "always it is the corn! First we must plant and hoe and work it, then we must gather and husk it—Corn! the year is all corn, and for what? Not one month of schooling comes for me when it is all. In Ephrata, now, I could work for pay wages and find money for books and teaching. I could still the hunger-heart for learning once."

There in the cornfield the idea had its birth. With swift decision Sophia rose and made her way to the house. It would be no shame to leave, she told herself, for already Velva was strong enough to work in her place, already there were stalwart, sturdy boys who could do more than they did about the farm. They all stood in the big kitchen watching her as Sophia announced her plan—her heavily built father whose pale blue eyes looked out from a face of wind-weathered tan, like anemones, Sophia thought, on the brown spring hillsides; her slender, brown-eyed mother, who had long ago forgotten how to smile; Velva, to whom Sophia's duties would immediately descend; Thomas, Tobias, Ethelred, Fern and merry little Frederick all listened in stoical silence as Sophia made her brief speech: "I am away from home going," she announced.

Except for a slight change of position her father made no move; it was her mother's voice that broke the stillness: "To where do you go, Sophia?"

"To Ephrata, still," the girl answered, "already I must work out for pay wages. I have the hunger-heart for schooling."

Her father gave a low, deep grunt: "Bah!" he said aloud, "books—there are already too much books. Here there is work and food, corn to plant, corn to till, corn to husk."

Sophia lifted brimming eyes to his stern face: "Corn—always it is the corn. I cannot all my life spend in a cornfield. I have the hunger-heart."

Farewells are brief occasions among the Pennsylvania Germans. Sophia's leave-taking was merely a brusque gesture, a nod of good-by, a gathering together of her scanty belongings, a turning of her strong, young body down the road; and Sophia was off "on her own."

Four hours under a burning sun before the town came into view. How big and busy it looked to the girl's wondering eyes—Ephrata! No wonder that those early German settlers found it desirable and dear. No wonder that they chose to rest after their long, arduous travels in the quiet peace of the Pennsylvania hills that towered so protectively around the little town. Forests and streams, mountains and valleys all lay there waiting to be claimed

There came a day when the sky wore its brightest blue; when the early morning air tingled with freshness, when even the Missus wore a thin, wavering smile upon her straight lips. After the little house was "redd up" Anna and the Missus made their way to school! Weeks later Mrs. Hofheimer pushed the door of Anna's little room open cautiously.

"You must take it not so fast already, child," she said gently. "You cannot get in one short year schooling complete. How have you helped me with the chores, and how have you your lessons learned still?" For a moment her work-lined hand rested on the girl's shoulder; then she went on in a voice Anna had never heard before, a voice that quivered with unaccustomed tenderness: "It is as if already now we have a daughter found!"

Anna smiled up into the quiet, kind face: "I have it in my heart—such thankfulness," she said. "Out in the cornfields I hungered for books, for schooling. Even the corn seemed to whisper how that I had right to it. But this good home and you and the kind Mister—ach, good Missus Hofheimer, now I can have love even for the corn!"

Many are unaware that Thomas Hardy started his distinguished career as an architect. He served under Sir A. Blomfield at 8 Adelphi Terrace, the house now occupied by the British Drama League. To commemorate his association with the house a panel has now been placed in the library with this inscription:

Thomas Hardy, O. M. The first floor of 8, Adelphi Terrace was formerly the office of Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. Blomfield, and here Thomas Hardy, aged 22-27, was in his employment as an architect in the years 1880-85. Here he spent his time in the building and wrote some of the poems that were to be published many years afterwards. His seat was by the eastmost window of the front room.

Mrs. Hardy and Sir James Barrie took part in the ceremony of placing the panel. Adelphi Terrace is one of the most remarkable structures in London and was built by the Adam brothers. It overlooks the Thames from a setting both dignified and picturesque.

The Individualist Movement, which was started about two years ago by Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Hugh Bell, and a large group of others who believe that personal exertion and enterprise rather than dependence upon the state offer the best means for world advancement, has been quite successful. The fortnightly luncheons sponsored by the movement have attracted many of the best speakers and thinkers in Britain and the addresses heard have been remarkably free from dry economic jargon or the pedantic statements of those who are confident they have evolved the prescription for a modern Utopia. A recent speaker was Sir Gerald du Maurier. It occurred to him just what definition the movement had in thought when the term "individualist" was used. He soon discovered that there were exactly as many definitions as there were individualists. He thereupon offered a prize for the best definition sent to him and it has now been awarded to Miss Grace M. Owen, whose definition was: "An Individualist is one who revolts against the standardization of human nature."